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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Eight-Pronged Tax Fork

U. S.-Soviet Trade Accord

Ranger Sets Yacht Mark

¶ **Just when Congressmen were hoping to adjourn by Aug. 21,** farm pressure for legislation at this session has become so strong that a special autumn session may be called. Congress normally would not meet again until Jan. 3, 1938.

The special session proposal, favored by President Roosevelt if promises to farmers cannot otherwise be fulfilled, found immediate support on Capitol Hill. It offers at least a breathing spell until Oct. 15. To those who dislike coming back to Washington for a special session, the proposal acts as a whip for driving ahead with pending bills.

¶ **Into the legislative picture today** comes an eight-point plan for plugging holes in tax laws through which tax evaders slip. The joint committee takes advantage of findings brought out in recent tax-avoidance hearings.

No longer will yachts and country estates be eligible for tax exemption through incorporation; no longer will American citizens be able to form largely fictitious corporations abroad to dodge taxes; no longer will non-resident aliens escape taxes they now escape.

But the bill must be passed to realize these aims. Just another weighty subject for congressional debate when everyone wants to go home.

¶ **Tax avoidance** is a term carrying unpleasant meanings. No one enjoys being known as a slacker in carrying his rightful share of governmental costs. But some evaders may find sport in matching their wits against the tax collectors.

The whole subject of paying taxes would lose much of its burden if the public could rely more surely on the integrity and conscientiousness of legislators. The way to this goal is not through evasion or taking advantage of loopholes in laws we permit to be passed by our elected representatives, but through seeing to it that government fulfills its purposes. Then the cost can be paid with minimum friction.

¶ **The wages and hours bill continues** its advance through Congress. It has been approved by the House Labor Committee, 17 to 2, in a form preferred by the American Federation of Labor to the Senate draft. A significant change is the return to child labor powers given to the proposed labor standards board in the original bill. The Senate had rejected them, substituting a plan for banning from interstate commerce goods made by child labor.

¶ **When the United States recognized Soviet Russia** on Nov. 16, 1933, one of the major considerations was the possible expansion of trade. Today President Roosevelt proclaimed a new trade pact with Russia, the second since recognition.

The pact calls for purchase by Russia of not less than $40,000,000 of American goods in the coming year. In return, the United States extends full and unconditioned "most-favored-nation" treatment to Russia. This means that every reduction in tariff barriers granted to another nation automatically applies to Russia.

Under the Hull reciprocal trade program, mutual concessions are constantly being sought with other nations. But the new pact is not one of the reciprocal trade pacts. Neither does it extend direct tariff reductions to Russia.

¶ **Trade, like music and art,** knows no international restrictions other than those arising from failure of humanity to solve problems centering around the relations between political states. Trade barriers can safely be removed by solution of these problems.

The present world trend toward mutual relaxation of trade barriers, while only fragmentary and leaving much yet to be done toward equalizing economic conditions among nations, appears wholesome and in the right direction.

¶ **While the American tennis team** was arriving home with the long-sought Davis Cup, won from Britain after years of effort, Endeavour II bowed admiringly to Ranger off Newport. The British yacht kept gaining in the brisk wake of Ranger, reducing the margin each time after two royal defeats.

Both boats made history in the last race. Ranger cut 1 minute, 12 seconds from the record set three years ago by Endeavour I. The new Sopwith yacht came within 2 minutes and 25 seconds of the old record, a remarkable comeback after trailing Ranger by more than 18 minutes a few days earlier.

¶ **Residents of Madrid again** scurried for shelter as Insurgent artillery rained shells on the city after some weeks of comparative quiet. A British gasoline tanker was bombed by an unidentified plane off the coast of Algiers.

With war also spreading in China, should we not all be asking ourselves what we can do to promote peace, first in our own hearts, then in our homes and communities, and finally in the whole world?

Political Analyst

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe
Finds Two-Party System Well Established in United States

Third Party Plan In U. S. Found Difficult Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 — No definite split of realignment in the ranks of the two major political parties resulting in a powerful new party may be anticipated in the near future despite strong tendencies in that direction, an expert on government, Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, told a Commonwealth Club of California audience here.

Professor Holcombe's analysis was regarded with considerable interest here in this community where talk of a strong national labor party for 1940 or soon after has been particularly noticeable recently.

Tracing the attempts made previously by prominent individuals and political groups to establish a strong so-called "third" party in this country the eminent Harvard professor, whose public career in serving various government branches, pointed to three major obstacles in the way of a serious rift:

Two-Party Hold Strong

1. "It is hard to break existing lines," he said. Tradition in this country holds to a two major party set-up with the Republican machine operating for some 80 years and the Democratic for about 100. It was his opinion, he said, that it would take violent disruption to break the habit of the people established through so many years.

2. "Politicians have organized the political system to favor a two-party system." He pointed to the nomination and election laws which are largely adjusted to a system including two major parties.

3. "The nature of party systems which are in effect leagues of state organizations, is a powerful stronghold for the two-party set-up." A politician, being a practical man, according to the professor, must belong to an organization which not only has a good chance of winning in the state but in the nation as well —thus, he argued, these smaller politicians are not going to break

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In The Boston Section:

Charles P. Riley appears as Fin Com "mystery" witness.
Washington fight on Czechoslovakian shoes grows.
Yachts move to Marblehead for gala Race Week.
Mass. A. F. of L. drops criticism of Governor Hurley.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Trends in Power Sources: Mechanical Energy Brings New Industries and Jobs

Following is the seventh of a series of articles on the technological progress report of the National Resources Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — One quarter of the gainfully employed in the United States today work in industries unheard of in 1870.

This fact is cited by the National Resources Committee in its study of "Technological Trends" to prove its point that while mechanical power has been instrumental in separating the worker from his tools, it has definitely created more callings and more employment than it has eliminated.

"Science and engineering, aided by mechanical power," says the report, "have been responsible for the creation during the past 70 years, where nothing was before, of such giant industries as those which manufacture automobiles, radios, typewriters, talking machines, airplanes, electric refrigerators, air-conditioning equipment and telephones, as well as new utilities which are concerned with electric communication, electric transportation, and electric light and power.

"These have not displaced labor, but have added new opportunities for profitable employment and happy careers for millions of people."

The committee forecasts the creation of more new jobs in the future by means of power-driven machinery. The nation, it believes, is on the brink of new developments in television, air conditioning, electric typewriters, district steam heating, electric transportation and many other devices destined to increase the load on power-generating stations of the country.

The importance of experimental sources of power such as tides, sun and wind is discounted by the committee.

Wind, says the report, "will re-

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Democratic Sale Of Party's Book Faced by Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—As Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was protesting hotly at solicitation of witnesses, summoned before his railroad investigation committee, for subscriptions to the ill-fated Democratic convention book, it became known that the Department of Justice is instituting an investigation of the sales.

Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, has written a letter to Bertrand H. Snell (R), New York, House minority leader, stating the justice department would be glad to consider any evidence or information submitted concerning the sale of Democratic National Convention year books. The House rules committee, at whose doors Representative Snell has been beating fruitlessly, also agreed to hold a hearing next Wednesday on his resolution asking for an inquiry.

As this political issue has mounted, it has become obvious that President Roosevelt is genuinely embarrassed. On his behalf some weeks ago it was announced that he had not fully understood the way in which his autographs were to be used. As it was, the autographed volumes were sold at $250 apiece, with big corporations so-

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Common Ministry Called Vital Step In United Church

By a Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 6—Today the Faith and Order Conference has turned itself into a meeting that hopes to be forgotten—for a week.

Like the Imperial Conference it is now a conference without "speeches." Not a word appears in the press here today. The aim behind this silence is to allow the delegates to speak frankly without fear of being reported. In this way it is hoped that the differences between the churches may be thoroughly threshed out.

One of the main theological difficulties is the question of the sacraments and ordination to the ministry. In the nineteenth century there was a tendency in some churches to stress the spiritual element in religion whereas the sacramental element was previously stressed. More recently a new movement has been started placing a high valuation on the sacraments, it is stated in the report of the theological commission appointed by the conference continuation committee in 1927 to study this question.

This commission had produced a report stating that its members agree on the Biblical basis of the sacraments and the ministry. It is also agreed in the sacramental doctrine of the "ultimate authority of Christ himself."

Certain other points of agreement have been found in the fundamental nature of the sacraments and in belief that a common ministry is essential to the united church of the future.

It seems generally agreed that inner spiritual unity is easy to achieve. The conference's main duty, therefore, is to study difficult points involved in the interpretations of the nature of the sacraments and the ministry.

In this connection many delegates warmly approve the sentiments expressed by Dr. Timothy Tingfang Lew, Chinese delegate, at the open session yesterday when he said that it is essential to see that discussions are of practical value.

"I feel," he said, "that unless we have the needs of the world before our eyes discussions will become purely theoretical." He added that there is urgent need of the conference reaching definite resolutions to meet the difficulties of suffering millions the world over.

Urban and Rural Areas Split On Merit of Slum Clearance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Are big city slums the concern of rural communities?

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington thinks they are. And his comment is typical of what the present fight in the Senate over the Wagner-Steagall housing bill is creating. This fight has turned suddenly into a clash between the big cities and the representatives from agricultural areas. It is largely a rural-urban clash. Under much of the opposition to the plan is a latent hostility to New York city.

"Wall Street" has always been a sure-fire object of attack for the political stump speech. And now the idea that the big teeming metropolis will get more than any one else out of the proposed $700,000,000 housing bill is causing comment in the Senate. This suspicion of New York has, in fact, rarely been manifested so openly as in the recent phase of the housing debate, and it has provoked the comment from Senator Schellenbach that the Senate should not be "provincial-minded" and that the problem of crime-breeding slums is something which the whole nation much combat.

Tangle of Amendments

The housing bill has undoubtedly run into trouble. Sponsors expected it to pass early in the week, yet each evening recess comes with no action. Also now there is a tangle of restrictive amendments facing Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the proposal, and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Senator Walsh comes from a state with the congested city of Boston. Senators from the big-city areas, from Illinois, Pennsylvania, California and the like, are almost unanimously backing the bill. Labor spokesmen have thrown their support to it also, and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, calls it "the most important measure before Congress."

The trouble for the Administration is being caused by a coalition composed largely of conservative Democrats from the South and West, with the aid of Republicans.

The immediate point is over the amendment of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, providing that no project under the bill may cost more than $4000 per family unit or $1000 a room. Both Senator Wagner and Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, declare the amendment "kills" the program. It was adopted 40 to 39.

After Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at a house hearing had indorsed the general details of the bill, the same struggle in the Senate recommenced.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader denounced the American Federation of Housing Authorities, for what he called "the boldest attempt I've seen in 20 years" to influence legislation in the Senate.

The housing authorities, whose

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Italy Removes Ban On British Papers

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Italian Government announced today that it had lifted its three-months-old ban on British newspapers.

Prominently displayed accounts of Italian defeats in Spain in the British papers led to the ban and to the recall of all Italian newspaper correspondents from London on May 8, prior to the coronation of King George VI.

The correspondents were authorized to return to London earlier this week.

Conclusion of the strained press relations between the two countries is a further indication of the easing of hostile tension that has existed between them because of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and open Italian support of Insurgent General Franco in Spain.

Premier Benito Mussolini and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, heads of their respective governments, recently exchanged personally-signed letters declaring their friendship for each other.

The May newspaper ban excluded all but three British papers from Italy.

U. S. Throws Door Wider To Soviet Trade

Most Favored Nation Aid Is Granted in Exchange for $40,000,000 Trade Plan Runs for Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—President Roosevelt today proclaimed the most favorable commercial agreement yet accorded by the United States to Soviet Russia in return from Russian undertakings to purchase at least $40,000,000 worth of American goods during the next 12 months and to refrain from any trade discrimination against this country.

Under the agreement, the United States for the first time accords full and unconditional most-favored nation treatment to Russia. This means a generalization to Russia of the benefits of all lower tariffs granted other nations under the regular trade agreements. A special clause in regard to coal exempts Russia from the import tax on coal on the understanding that the Soviet Government will not send the United States more than 400,000 tons during the coming year. The same exemption has been accorded the Netherlands previously.

In making the conclusion of the agreement public, State Department officials indicated that it constitutes something in the nature of a reward for good behavior to Russia. It is also hinted that if the 12-month agreement works out, some further reward in the nature of a permanent trade agreement might be in order.

$12,000,000 a Year

The Russian Agreement differs from the regular trade agreements which Secretary of State Cordell Hull is pressing with as many nations as possible in that it is for a limited period of time and grants no special concessions to Russia. It aids Russian products only in so far as they may be benefited by concessions granted to other nations. No new barrier is let down against Russian goods.

Its difference from the old agreement which expired on July 15 is the unconditional feature. Tariff benefits were previously generalized to Russia, but there was no undertaking not to discriminate. Further, the unconditional feature guarantees against discrimination in regard to "the rules, formalities, charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs, and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country" in addition to tariff duties.

Different Agreement

During the three years between recognition of Russia and conclusion of the first commercial agreements, Russian purchases from the United States averaged $12,000,000 per year. The first agreement signed July 13, 1935, resulted in Russian purchases of $37,000,000. This agreement was extended unchanged on July 13, 1936. Russian purchases during the first 11 months of last year under the extension amounted to $36,000,000. In each of those two years the agreement had been to purchase only to $30,000,000. Thus Russia exceeded her purchasing expectations in both years. The new agreement calls for at least $40,000,000 during the coming year.

The State Department said in announcing the President's proclamation:

"The agreement proclaimed by the President is evidence of the intention of the Soviet Government with respect to trade with the United States to continue to pursue policies and take actions in harmony with the purpose of the Trade Agreements Act. The usual exception withholding special benefits accorded to the Philippine Islands, Cuba or the Canal Zone is included."

Finland Builds for Peace: Only 3200 Unemployed Listed In Population of 3,800,000

Co-operatives Gain Trade and Peasants Secure Land Allotments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — It is pleasant to return to Finland after an absence of two years and to find this quiet, unassuming people more prosperous and more confident that they can assure peace for themselves in a troubled Europe. The Finns accept prosperity calmly, as they did the depression, and are using their increased earnings to strengthen the foundations of their social order.

In the past two years the small remaining group of landless peasants has been provided with land. The consumers' and producers' co-operatives have increased their share of retail trade and agricultural production. Communities have added to the large blocks of low-rent apartments for workers. Now the Finnish people are discussing what to do with modest capital surpluses.

"Our wealth derives largely from fields and forests," an official told the writer. "Now that all our people who desire it have some share in the land, it may be advisable to export capital and continue to buy manufactured goods in the world market rather than attempt to make articles locally which can be made better and more cheaply elsewhere."

Not Self-Sufficient

This attitude is refreshing in a world obsessed with the notion of self-sufficiency. But self-sufficiency is a military notion, and the Finns are not, and never have been, a militant people. They can fight, if it seems necessary, but they do not take pleasure in fighting.

Two years ago the Finns were somewhat concerned about division of Europe into two "doctrinal camps." A small, but vocal, minority argued that Finland would have to take one side or another in the "war of doctrines," and this group proposed an alliance with National Socialist Germany to avoid the alleged threat of Bolshevism.

Such ideas no longer receive serious attention. Even those who most distrust Bolshevism do not favor a German alliance. The small pro-German group seems almost to have evaporated. A member of the Cabinet told the writer: "We have become aware of our good fortune. Our position enables us to remain neutral, or at least to plan for neutrality."

Distrust of Russia

The Finnish dislike for Bolshevism is based partly upon their distrust of anything Russian, and partly upon the convinced religious beliefs of a majority of the people. Men who are still young fought in the national army which drove Bolshevik invaders across the Soviet border in 1919.

But dislike for Bolshevism does not mean a liking for Fascism, and in the past two years an overwhelming majority of the Finnish people have become convinced that peace with Soviet Russia is possible. They have no desire to weaken the prospects for peace.

The writer talked with an om-

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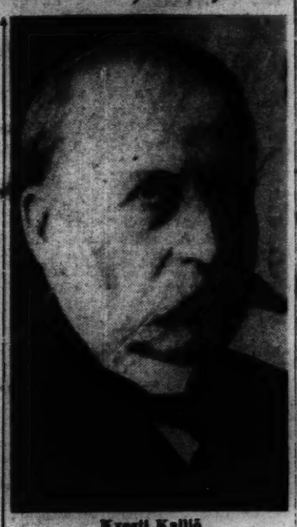

Kyosti Kallio
President of Finland

Ex-Drought State Leads Nation In Cutting Farm Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 6—A year ago South Dakota was the object of wide attention as the center of the so-called northern dust bowl. Conditions have now been so reversed that besides having bumper crops, South Dakota led every state during the past year in the reduction of farm debts, according to the Resettlement Administration.

Because of the improvement in crop conditions, even greater efforts to reduce farm indebtedness is expected by Resettlement officials.

Merchants meanwhile are anticipating an excellent autumn business.

The reduction of farm debts by more than $5,000,000 during the 20 months ending April 30 makes South Dakota's adjustment percentage 46.9, according to George Abild, chairman of the state rural resettlement commission. Oregon rates second with 46 per cent and California third, with a reduction of 44 per cent.

Objection to the wave of adverse publicity given the State during the drought and dust storm years has been voiced in all parts of South Dakota, whether affected or not, and as a result the recently organized Greater South Dakota Association has adopted a program which calls for "reselling" the State to its citizens and "breaking down out-of-state prejudice caused by unfavorable and unwarranted publicity in the past."

Another move to attain closer cooperation between such diverse industries as mining and farming its greatest assets, is being considered by Gov. Leslie Jensen, who is said to be planning to call a conference of farmers, ranchers, mining men, dairymen, bankers, educators and others this fall to discuss a program which would call for closer understanding and harmony.

Japanese Threat Arouses Pacific Salmon Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—High over Alaska's salmon-rich Bristol Bay, source of more than half of the annual $20,000,000 catch, airplanes soared recently to obtain evidence that may bring the two-year-old question of what nation has absolute right to the North Pacific fisheries to a head. Sworn affidavits, American fishery officials declare, have gone forward to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, claiming the illegal harvesting of 20,000 salmon "homing" to the Alaskan breeding grounds by four Japanese floating canneries and three trawlers.

Upwards of 27,000 men are now working the extensive American-Canadian Pacific Fisheries. Last season's catch set new records, but in the innumerable small fishing hamlets dotting the North Pacific coast from Cape Flattery to the Bering, fishermen worry. Are the huge robot ships of Japan, they wonder, to win their $50,000,000-a-year industry?

Last September, Dr. Seiji Kondo, professor of the Japanese Imperial Fisheries school, told delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations Congress at Yosemite, Calif., that the nations interested in the salmon fisheries of the North Pacific should study the future of the fisheries. At the same time, it was thought, Japanese ambassadors were working on a secret treaty with Germany—for all intents and purposes against their common foe, Russia. This is the reason, at least, accepted by West Coast fishermen, why Russia refused to sign a treaty with Japan to extend the Nipponese fishing rights in Siberian waters.

Russia Extends Pact

Finally Japanese diplomacy won. The Russians extended the treaty another year, but made no promises as to what would happen at the end of 1937.

In the event that Russia shuts Japan from these waters, where the Nipponese annually harvest more than half their total catch, the large fishing ships of the Tokio Fishing Institute are expected to make a regular practice of working the Washington, British Columbia and Alaskan fisheries. Last season six 15,000-ton liners made extensive surveys of the salmon runs off Alaska's Bristol Bay, according to Frank T. Bell, United States Fisheries Commissioner of Seattle.

"Nobody actually knows how much salmon fishing the Japanese did," Mr. Bell said. "But they did have the opportunity to study the channels down which the salmon run, and some mother ships, from which fishing sampans worked, kept lookouts on the masts. Under our present rigid control the salmon run would continue indefinitely. But if the Japanese fishing increases, all the regu-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

'Hands-Off-Spain' Parley Ends

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The international "hands-off-Spain" committee adjourned today "for an indefinite period" with no agreement on a plan to isolate the Spanish civil war.

After a two-hour session in London's heat wave, the committee, representing 27 nations, decided it could not end now the deadlock over the British proposal.

Members said the adjournment was taken to prepare "technical points on control and supervision" for presentation to the next meeting.

Russia has insisted that all foreign volunteers be withdrawn before other points like belligerent rights are discussed.

BERLIN, Aug. 6—Reichsführer Hitler expressed hope that Gen. Francisco Franco's forces would win a victory for his country and for European peace and order when the Marquis de Magaz, General Franco's new diplomatic representative to Germany, presented his credentials to Herr Hitler at Berchtesgarden today.

The ambassador declared that the new Spain would be modeled upon the Third Reich as far as passible. "There is, in fact, no doubt," de declared, "that many of the basic principles incorporated in the Third Reich which are traceable to your Excellency's clever and efficacious policy will be applied also in Spain as far as they accord with its special character and tradition."

On behalf of the German nation and himself, Herr Hitler hoped that General Franco would win peace and freedom for the Spanish nation, thereby simultaneously banishing the Communist danger, "which is a threat to Europe itself."

King George Is Told Cup Stays in America

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Officials of the Royal Yacht Squadron officially advised their Admiral, King George VI, today, that Harold S. Vanderbilt had retained the America's Cup against the British challenge of Yachtsman T. O. M. Sopwith.

The officials also cabled Mr. Sopwith, "We are very sympathetic with you at disappointing results but admire sporting way you have fought uphill battle."

Bankhead Says Only Farm Bill On Future List

Asserts President Plans Early 1938 Adjournment to Aid Campaigns Is Election Year

Rumor of Special Session in October on Price Control Persists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The Roosevelt Administration gave new impetus to the winding up of its legislative program here today.

Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama told a meeting of farm bloc representatives that there was no need for a special session. He divulged for the first time that President Roosevelt contemplates no important legislation for the next session, other than the farm program, so that Congress can adjourn early in 1938 and prepare for the election.

The Senate meanwhile approached once more the passage of the housing bill. Preliminary to such action, it adopted an amendment placing the proposed housing authority under the "general supervision" of the Department of the Interior. The vote was 40 to 37.

Then, at motion of Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada it undertook reconsideration of the vote approving the Byrd amendment, limiting the cost of housing projects to $1000 per room or $4000 per family unit. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York has urged that the limit per room be increased to $1400 and the family unit limit be abolished.

Talk of Extra Session

The Senate yesterday adopted the restrictive Tydings amendment limiting the amount received by any one state under the housing bill to 20 per cent.

Talk of an extra session ran through Congress today. Leaders however, appeared to be using it more as a lever with which to push pending legislation than with a genuine expectancy that it would occur.

Leaders are demanding quick passage of pending bills and early adjournment. The effort is being made to get assurances that a farm measure will pass promptly when Congress meets next January.

Speaker Bankhead told the farm group today, representing cotton, wheat, tobacco, and corn states, that he endorsed a sound, permanent farm program, but warned against impetuous, "patch-work" action.

"It is our hope to enact all major parts of the President's legislative program before adjournment," he said.

Changes Campaign

"As far as I know there will be no substantial legislation before Congress next session except the farm program.

"I do not think I am violating any confidence when I say the President assured me that if we get through with this program it is not his intention to urge any important legislation next session, so we can adjourn early for election year."

Speaking to the same group, Majority Leader Rayburn of the House said there were sufficient funds available for farm loans through the Commodity Credit Corporation; that leaders of farm organizations could not agree on a new program; and that the leadership had assured the President that a bill would be brought out next January. Senate leaders had given similar assurances, Mr. Rayburn said.

Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D) of Georgia, one of those who saw Mr. Roosevelt, said he understood the White House would issue a statement soon saying the President would use all his powers to make the loans.

Drive for Special Session

President Roosevelt's ultimatum that it would be folly to peg crop prices when there is no means of controlling the size of crops, brought forth an immediate drive in Congress for a special session meeting Oct. 15, at which crop control legislation might be written. A petition for such a session received 41 signatures, later reduced to 40 by the withdrawal of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, while at the same time Majority Leader Barkley urged Congress to get ahead more rapidly with the bills before it.

In the situation as it now stands the White House appears to be the chief directing force over the movements of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt has halted the original stampede for adjournment, after the failure of his Supreme Court reorganization plan. Congress is eager to go home, but clearly unwilling to give the appearance of breaking with the President to achieve that end.

In the desire of Congress to get out of Washington, a majority of congressmen appear to be willing to pay the price of passing the so-called "must" legislation which Mr. Roosevelt demands.

Demand for Federal Crop Aid

Added to the desires of Congress is now the demand for federal aid to stabilize crop prices. This is a major cry of the big farm bloc. The farm bloc appeal gives Mr. Roosevelt further bargaining power, which he is preparing to wield by demanding far-reaching farm legislation.

This brings Mr. Roosevelt back once more to the old Supreme Court issue, which many people had hoped was settled for good. By a split vote,

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Great Chinese Parley Marks Trend to National Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—When the latest trouble between China and Japan broke out around July 26, a great conference of leading Chinese officials was in session at Kuling. It had been called by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, and Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Committee. It had an important bearing on the growing trend in China toward the intensive planning of the social and political life of the country.

China's whole recent development has been accompanied by a growth in centralization of various so-called reconstruction enterprises which represent the initial stages of a modern state.

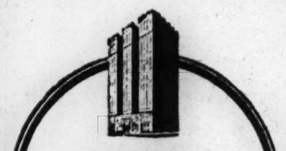
The Kuling conference, called in the cool fastnesses of China's most notable mountain resort, near Kiukiang on the middle Yangtze, was to enable professors and civic leaders to discuss political, economic and educational problems.

In the educational field some very solid work was possible through the presence of China's leading educators and the fact that there is growing realization in the National Government that education—not merely the higher education but much more the mass education touching millions of hitherto illiterate Chinese both children and adults—offers a major key to open the way to a genuine nationwide unity.

Various estimates of the percentage of illiteracy in China have been made but in a country where even the precise population has never been ascertained, it is clearly useless to try to obtain educational statistics. One of the most important phenomena under the present Government, however, has been the widespread development of the mass education movement stemming out of the "Thousand Character" lessons started by Y. C. James Yen. Since the revolutionary days of 1927 when picture posters opened a way for southern rifles to conquer northern feudalism in spite of the latter's far better military equipment, this Government has realized that education was a potent weapon for it in every field. Mass education is now, in fact, being linked with compulsory military drill in many places; and everywhere it is being made an instrument for inculcating the notion of rallying behind a strong central authority which China has lacked in the past.

The collaboration of civic leaders in a wide variety of problems is urgently required so their presence at Kuling was no accident. In Shanghai, for example, the city government has promoted mass education, built a great commercial airport, fostered military drill, and in many ways shown itself a highly valuable adjunct to the National Government's plans instead of considering purely local affairs in time honored Chinese style.

China is not likely to go so far as to emulate the Russian five-year plan in any conspicuous way, but something of that sort is going on already in many different departments of government and the trend is on the increase. A "planned economy" is felt, both in China and Japan, to be a requisite to any stable political success. So the country which of all others has previously been the most planless and haphazard is now going in for planning in as big a way as it knows how.



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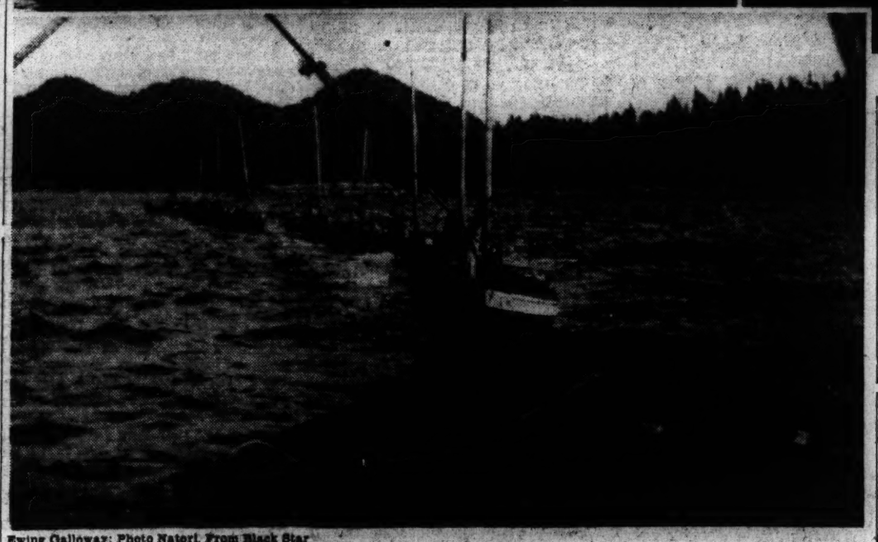
Japan's Threat to Salmon Fishing

Sea Scene
The Fishing Nets Are Pulled In



Ewing Galloway; Photo Natori, From Black Star

Preparing for Fishing Expedition
Above—Fishermen of the Inland Sea Drying Their Nets at Mi Miyajima, Japan
Below—Line of Canadian Fishing Smacks Off a Wooded Shore Line

Salmon Fishing: Japan Offers Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

lations and restrictions which the United States has imposed would be for naught."

Conflicting Reports

The Hakuyo Maru, owned by the Tokio Fishing Institute, had little trouble last year in catching 600 cases of first quality sockeye salmon, according to the Pacific Fisherman of Seattle. This report was denied in Tokyo, but the Japan Canned Food Times did admit that 3300 tins of codfish were taken from the Bristol Bay area, stating they were intended for sale in the United States. This year, no Seattle cod fishers cleared for the Alaskan coast, according to Capt. J. E. Shields, president of the Pacific Coast Codfish Company of that city.

In the warm inland lakes of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, salmon spawn and lay their eggs. When the eggs hatch, the young salmon descend the rivers to the Pacific, there to wander the ocean for four years. What they do and where they go during that period is a mystery. Another mystery is the fact that after the four years, instinct guides them home to the river and lake of their birth. Last season British Columbia's great Fraser River run of homing salmon completely surprised fishermen. Normally, they run around the southern tip of Vancouver Island, and through the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where they are caught by waiting American fishermen before reaching their native Canadian waters. In 1936, however, they changed this, but arrived at the same place.

Huge Catch Recorded

Favoring Canadian waters they rounded the northern end of Vancouver Island leaving American fishboats empty while Canadian Fraser River men netted over $10,000,000 in a few weeks with each fish worth some 60 cents. Elsewhere along the British Columbia coast from Vancouver north, 17,000 workers connected with the industry caught salmon worth another $10,000,000 while from Alaska, where the business in property alone represents over $12,000,000 at Bristol Bay, came reports of catches worth $20,000,000 with 10,000 employed.

Salmon fishing is usually an uncertain business. Millions must be spent annually on preparations without advance knowledge of how big the run will be. In the spring nets are repaired, boats are overhauled, cannery machinery is oiled, everything is made ready for the return of the wandering salmon.

As the fish enter the rivers on their last dash to the spawning grounds they are caught. So great was this harvest for many years that there was danger of complete depletion. Sockeye salmon treaties resulted between Canada and the United States. Closed seasons, during which no fish could be caught under penalty of heavy fines, became law.

In Japanese and Russian waters however, there have been no closed seasons. Instead of thousands of individual fishermen, great ocean-going vessels stretch out nets for miles. As a result, claim American and Canadian fishermen, few fish escape.

This fact, together with the probability that Russia may intend to operate her own fisheries, is said to explain why Japanese fishing vessels studied North American fisheries last season; why they are again active this year.

"These are our fish!" declares G. S. Pearson, Canadian Minister of Fisheries. "In the case of salmon, they spawned and bred in British Columbia or United States streams. We could destroy all the salmon fisheries simply by preventing the fish from spawning, so that they cannot be considered other than the property of Canada and the U. S.!"

Foreign Boats Increase

Already this season—and it has only recently opened—fishermen of Bristol Bay have counted 26 Japanese fishing ships and 15 floating canneries, according to reports reaching fishery officials here.

"Foreign boats have been increasing yearly," declares Michael Hatton, Alaskan fishery executive. "With the type of gear they are using, there will be no salmon in five or six years."

The last word in modern fishing equipment, Japanese fishing ships and canneries are usually oil-powered, all-steel vessels carrying a crew of about 70. They have a capacity of canning 150 full cases a day, or 14,400 tins. There is, according to reports, a reduction plant with a capacity of five tons a day besides a small freezer, cold-storage plant and salmon salting facilities.

The mother ship carries a number of small boats mothered again by two 30-foot, 45-horsepower launches manned by eight men and carrying radio direction finding equipment. The ships move from area to area, finally returning to their native Japan, where the already canned salmon is released to the world market. In the United Kingdom, Japanese "pink" salmon sells for less than it costs British Columbians to can it, despite the fact that Canadian products enjoy Empire trade agreements.

Zionist Congress To Look Further Into British Plan

ZURICH, Swit., Aug. 6 (AP)—The majority of American delegates to the World Zionist Congress supported today a resolution interpreted by some observers as favoring the basis of the British plan to partition Palestine.

The resolution, presented by the Zionist Labor Bloc, which controls 45 per cent of the voting strength of the Congress, actually would empower the Zionist executive committee to "conduct negotiations for the purpose of ascertaining precisely the scope of the British Government's proposal."

Most observers believed the measure would be adopted; it already had the approval of many delegates opposed to the letter of the Royal Commission's plan to parcel Palestine into sovereign Jewish and Arab states and a newly mandated territory that would include Jerusalem, Nazareth and Bethlehem.

The resolution would require the executive committee to report the result of its negotiations to another, specially elected Zionist Congress, but would prohibit the executives from making any commitments.

The majority decision of the American delegation was reached at a caucus last night under the chairmanship of Louis Lipsky of New York. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, principal American opponents of the partition, were absent.

The vote was 16 in favor of the Labor resolution, four against and two abstentions. The delegation designated six members as spokesmen in the political debate today.

Three of these favor the negotiations—Abraham Goldberg of New York, Rabbi Barnett Bricker of Cleveland and Rabbi Solomon Goldman of Chicago. The other three are opposed—Dr. Wise, Rabbi Silver and Mrs. David de Sola Pool of New York.

Japan Sending More Troops; Change in Hopei-Chahar Rule

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, the Minister of War, told the Japanese Parliament today that more troops were being rushed to North China to reinforce the Japanese army.

He warned the Diet that if Chinese troops attempt to recover the conquered Peiping and Tientsin area, and thus impair Japan's prestige, the Empire might abandon its present policy of non-aggravation.

"Everything depends on the movements of China's central army," he added.

General Sugiyama told the Parliament that the present war appropriation of approximately $150,000,000 was "sufficient" in the light of current developments. He added, however:

"If the situation grows worse due to the Chinese attitude, the Government will be obliged to seek further appropriations."

Establishing Civil Rule

Japanese army officials expressed belief that Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was advancing his central army to the north to push the 29th army and other semi-independent Chinese forces within Hopei province forward as a spearhead.

Japanese, however saw these tactics as having failed with the regional forces, defeated by the Japanese land forces and repeatedly bombarded from the air, losing their relish for the rule of shock troops.

Japan, it was reported, was gradually establishing civil as well as military control over the North China area through formation of so-called Chinese autonomous regimes with Japanese advisors.

Press dispatches from Peiping today said the Hopei-Chahar Political Council would be replaced in the near future by a Hopei-Chahar Assembly in which all districts of the two Provinces would be represented.

The assembly, to convene in a few days, was expected to oppose the northward advance of the central army, request the Japanese army to take measures to protect the provinces from war, and to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries, presumably Japan and its protectorate state of Manchoukuo.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told Parliament today that, if China would join the Japanese-German pact against Communism, peace could be firmly established in eastern Asia.

The Foreign Minister has established abolition of Communism in China as one of the main points of Japanese policy.

"Our army is proceeding with a view of effecting a fundamental solution of all Sino-Japanese questions," he said, "but at present it is hard to discover any ray of hope of a satisfactory settlement."

Japanese General Gives Chinese Relief Fund

TIENTSIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, commander of the Japanese Army in North China, today donated $30,000 for the relief of homeless Chinese in the areas devastated by Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment in the month-old undeclared war.

400,000 Witness Reich Exhibit Of 'Degenerate Art'

MUNICH, Ger., Aug. 6 (AP)—Nearly 400,000 persons in the last three weeks have streamed past the pictures hung by the German Government as "awful examples" of "degenerate art."

The exhibition, designed to teach the public "to what depths art sank in Germany" before Chancellor Adolf Hitler took over, attracted 35,600 persons last Sunday alone.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, propaganda minister, invited the public to "view with shuddering and horror," but anti-Government circles advanced the theory that the public interest represented a demonstration by art-lovers of Munich.

Several exhibits were removed soon after the exhibition opened. Among them was a painting by George Grosz, caricaturist, showing an American cowboy in a weird welter of jazz musicians and the Stars and Stripes. The painter's name was removed from several works of Lovis Corinth.

The Government pointed out that some of the pictures were purchased with taxpayers' money for state art galleries. Emil Nolde's painting, "Christ and the Sinner," bought by the Berlin National Gallery in 1930 for $600, was labelled "bought with hard-earned savings of the people."

Quaker City Shore-Bound Crowds Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—Shore-bound throngs, for the third consecutive Sunday, established an all-time record for traffic on the Delaware river bridge August 1, when 68,796 cars crossed the span—218 more than on the previous Sunday.

The Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines reported record number of shore-goers. On Saturday, July 31, 25,000 Philadelphians made the quick trip to the shore by train and 11,000 returned, while on Sunday 45,000 went down and 53,000 came back.

Pearl Poaching in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust.—The invasion of Australian territorial waters by Japanese pearling fleets reached a climax recently with the arrest at sea of the Japanese mother ship New Guinea Maru. For several days she was escorted by the armed patrol launch Larrakia which finally was forced to release the ship because of weather and other conditions, and be content with taking two Japanese luggers to Darwin.

The incident has stung the Federal Government to action, and immediate steps are to be taken to strengthen the patrol of northern waters and their vast wealth in pearl and trochus shell.

Hundreds of Japanese pearling luggers are operating off Australia's northern coasts, frequently entering Australian waters and poaching within territorial limits, it is charged. Stories are constantly heard in Canberra about the unauthorized landing of Japanese parties at aboriginal reserves.

Government Plans

Minister for the Interior Thomas Paterson has already flown to Darwin, capital of the Northern Territory, to discuss the situation with the administrator. His investigations will enable him to make a full statement of the Government's plans when Parliament reassembles this month. Among other things the Government will build another patrol boat, improve communications with the Darwin outpost, and almost certainly announce that Darwin is to be a strong aerial and naval base.

"The Government is determined to make the patrol service an absolutely efficient instrument which will be respected by all who use the northern waters," said Mr. Paterson just before he flew north. "The law can, and will be enforced."

Apart from the desire to protect the operations of Australian pearlers, the Federal Government, which administers the Northern Territory, is determined to keep foreigners out because it feels that the enforced releasing of the New Guinea Maru was a blow to national prestige.

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman has already said that Japanese pearlers will be instructed that they must not operate within the three-mile limit, and there is no fear of a diplomatic "incident" while Australia confines her patrolling to that area.

The Australian pearling industry is said to feel that the Federal Government neglected it. So serious has Japanese competition become, indeed, that some of the largest fleet owners have declared that they will have to abandon their Darwin base and go to Broome on the western coast of the continent, thus leaving the Japanese in sole control of the Arnhem Land beds.

Oppose New Ordinance

A new ordinance forbidding anyone to land on an aboriginal reserve has provided the Australian pearlers with another grievance, because they say this makes it more difficult than ever to compete with the Japanese who, they charge, refuse to obey any law.

The port of Darwin would suffer seriously if the pearlers left it, because their purchases of stores alone mean £50,000 a year to the little settlement.

Pearling grounds off aboriginal reserves are 400 miles from Darwin, and because it is illegal to dump stores there, the luggers have to sail more than 150 miles to the nearest shelter outside the reserves when they require wood and water.

Their complaint is that they have to pay an annual license to one department for the privilege of pearling, presumably within Australian territorial waters, yet their boats are liable to confiscation by another department if they enter the three-mile limit.

In all there is 1000 miles of coastline upon which landing is prohibited, yet there are only between 500 and 600 natives on the reserves.

Once, however, the Government has cleared the coast of poachers, it is possible that it will set aside landing grounds for Australian pearlers.

See Way to Palestine Order

JERUSALEM—In European circles here emphasis is placed upon the ability of the British garrison to maintain order in any circumstances.

This fact, it is thought, has an important bearing upon the question of whether there is any alternative to the partition scheme that is favored by the British Government.

One who has lived many years in Palestine and has had long and authoritative experience of both Jews and Arabs, said to a Monitor representative that the spread of the riots in 1936 was due to lack of firmness in the initial stages of the trouble.

Contrast in Methods

During the first month, he explained, the disturbances were entirely confined to the towns, and could have been easily suppressed if the adoption of firm measures had been permitted. This applied particularly to Jerusalem, Nablus, Nazareth, Haifa and Jaffa.

Proof of this, he went on to say, was afforded by what had occurred in Jaffa in 1933, that is to say three years previously, when a riot in which some 8000 persons were involved was completely suppressed without its spreading to the fellaheen (cultivators).

In 1936, on the other hand, the milder measures adopted resulted in trouble becoming general.

Loss of Prestige Seen

This lack of firmness was seen in the fact that in no case was the capital penalty inflicted in connection with the 270 political murders that occurred in 1936, although 67 of the accused persons were convicted in courts.

One result had been great loss of British prestige. "In years gone by," the man interviewed said, "this prestige was such that it was no rare occurrence for an Arab, wishing to prove in court that a certain thing had been well done, to say it was English. When bartering also, if either buyer or seller had reached his limit as regards price, he would often clinch his final bid with the phrase 'Kilmi Inglisi' (English word). Now such expressions are heard no longer, and an Englishman traveling through the country is less safe than in Turkish days."

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Temperance Groups to Push Local Option in Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 6—Led by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and other strongly entrenched dry organizations, Pennsylvania temperance forces will carry the fight for local option into 150 communities this fall, the State Liquor Control Board has disclosed.

The penetration of dry sentiment is seen greatly in advance of that observed last year, when the local option issue was balloted upon in 63 communities, less than half the number preparing to declare their freedom from the alcohol traffic at the September elections.

While only 19 of the 63 voting units banned the sale of beer or liquors in their respective territory at last year's election, dry organizations are confident that this year they will make substantially greater progress toward increasing aridity in Pennsylvania. They cite traffic accidents involving drunken drivers, use of liquor by young people and squalid conditions resulting from diversion of income to drink among working people as indicative of circumstances arousing public indignation at abuses of the liquor trade.

Move to Smash Racket

Meanwhile, the Pennsylvania Department of Justice has moved to smash a whiskey warehouse receipt racket alleged to have extracted large sums from Pennsylvania citizens who thought they were making a choice investment by purchasing title to whiskey and permitting it to increase in value through aging in storage.

Elderly people, widows and others who could not afford to lose their savings are among those preyed upon by whiskey salesmen, according to Charles J. Margiotti, State Attorney General. The certificates have been disposed of at prices far in excess of their actual worth, Mr. Margiotti said.

To conduct the scheme, it was explained, sales organizations would acquire receipts for whiskey stored in warehouses, each receipt representing from 40 to 50 gallons of liquor, against which it had been issued by a distiller.

Considerable Profit Earned

Three salesmen then would set off in a group "to work" the towns and country districts. The first would offer and sell a limited number of the certificates at inflated prices, but would soon leave for another territory. Following after him, the second man would buy back a few of the certificates at prices representing a substantial profit to the holder. The third man, or "follow-up," would then come through and find his field well tilled for profitable sales.

Agents of the State Liquor Control Board and the Pennsylvania Securities Commission uncovered the alleged racket during an investigation. They reported that extensive "sucker lists" were being used by the liquor receipt to extend sales and that salesmen were inducing purchasers to exchange valuable stocks and bonds for the over-valued whiskey.

Woman Manages 500-Acre Estate On Pacific Isle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—An Australian woman, Mrs. J. C. Cruickshank, after a brief visit to Sydney, has returned to her island home in the Pacific, where she lives almost like a queen in a residence with a charming garden.

She is the only white person on the island, and her virtual subjects, who are also her employees, companions and friends, are some hundreds of natives and a Chinese carpenter. Mrs. Cruickshank settled with her husband on the island of Parolang, in the Shorthand group, near the Solomon Islands, 25 years ago, and for the last 14 years has had sole management of an estate of nearly 500 acres, producing copra and other goods.

Native Help Recruited

Mrs. Cruickshank was born in the Camden district of New South Wales. Her husband inherited the island estate from his great aunt, a white woman born in Samoa, who became known, in the Shortland group as "Queen Emma," and who took up the land and laid out the plantation.

The early days of Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank on the island of Parolang were filled with adventure and work in developing the plantation. The natives were afraid of Europeans, and labor was scarce, but gradually friendly relationships were established.

Sometimes the young couple were away for weeks, traveling in wild regions in other islands, recruiting native "boys" for work on the plantation. Today, Mrs. Cruickshank knows that the natives regard her with great affection, for she has practically reared many of them from infancy, and has taught them reading, writing, and civilized arts.

Flowers and Tropical Fruits

The island is a veritable wonderland, where gorgeous flowers and tropical fruits, including bananas, paw-paws, pineapples and mangoes grow luxuriously. There are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. Turtles also are numerous. More than 40 natives are employed regularly on the plantation and in attending to Mrs. Cruickshank's motor launches.

Europeans, who have settled on neighboring islands, visit Mrs. Cruickshank occasionally. Visitors sometimes travel from Talagi, the chief port in the islands, about 100 miles from Mrs. Cruickshank's home.

Signing Contract for World's Fair Site

Grover A. Whalen (Seated)
President, New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc.

Harry Frank Rose (Seated)
Chairman, Christian Science Committee for World's Fair Activities

Cornelius C. Webster (Standing)
Secretary of Committee

Milton Rich (Standing)
Treasurer of Committee

Catalan Advance Against Franco Heartens Madrid

MADRID, Aug. 6 (AP)—Catalan successes on the eastern flank of the Insurgents' Teruel salient, reported to Madrid tonight, raised Government hopes of cutting vital Insurgent lines and also of Catalonia's becoming an effective ally in the civil war.

Troops of the autonomous regime of Catalonia, allied with the Madrid-Valencia government, have played a purely defensive role almost from the beginning of the war. However, they were reported to have taken the offensive and scored gains against Insurgent lines protecting the Teruel-Soria road.

This is an important highway in the district roughly 100 miles east of Madrid, where the Insurgents have been trying to thrust their Teruel salient southward to cut the Madrid-Valencia road.

For the past 10 days Insurgent troops have been driving southward through the mountainous region west of Teruel, capturing several hundred square miles of territory.

Government officials said if the Catalan progress continues, they will be in position to threaten seriously Insurgent communications along the Teruel-Soria road.

The government has sent strong reinforcements to the Teruel salient to guard the Teruel-Cuenca highway against capture. This is very valuable as a Government link between Valencia and Madrid, as it joins the main road at Cuenca.

The Government press published accounts, none confirmable, of differences among the Insurgents over the presence of Italians and Germans in Spanish cities. The government insisted Gen. Francisco Franco, the Insurgent leader, was faced with internal problems which are growing more serious daily.

Madrid's Central Plaza Shelled by Insurgents

MADRID, Aug. 6 (AP)—Insurgent artillerymen dropped explosives into Puerta del Sol, central plaza of the beleaguered metropolis, for several hours with most of the shells falling along Gran Via, the city's "Broadway," Alcala Street, and districts around Puerta del Sol.

Long lines of trolley cars stood empty on the edge of the battered district. Passengers and pedestrians scrambled to safety in near-by buildings, doorways, subways and cellars when the attack started.

Christian Science Churches Plan Commodious Fair Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Closing of a contract for occupancy of a site at the 1939 New York World's Fair by a building or pavilion for Christian Science activities was announced yesterday by Grover A. Whalen, president of the exposition corporation. The contract was signed by Harry Frank Rose, chairman of the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the New York World's Fair, 1939, representing the 156 Churches of Christ, Scientist, in New York State.

The site selected for the building is in the welfare section of the fair grounds, on a cross thoroughfare, midway between the main esplanade leading from the theme center to the United States Government Building and a diagonal street extending from the theme center to the plaza.

Present plans contemplate the erection of a structure which will provide rooms for reading, reception, conference and display facilities. The plot of ground upon which it will rise is generally rectangular, measuring 100 by 80 by 84 by 90 feet, comprising 7800 square feet. Regulations of the fair require that all buildings in the exhibit area shall occupy at least 40 per cent of their sites, hence the Christian Science structure will provide at least 3120 square feet of floor area.

Even the minimum amount of required space is in excess of that available at the Christian Science building at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, which yielded only 2500 square feet of floor space, although set in a plot 100 feet square.

The Christian Science committee for the World's Fair was among the first organizations to negotiate for a definite building location on the fair grounds. At the outset of arrangements, a plot shaped like a keystone and containing 11,700 square feet was assigned to the committee. However, the board of design of the exposition later remapped a portion of the welfare section so that it might be made available for religious groups, and in this process the plot originally obtained by the Christian Science committee was remodeled to an approximate rectangle and its area reduced to 7800 feet. This was acceptable to the committee, as the new size and shape were more appropriate for building purposes.

The location of the site provides easy access to the Interborough and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit lines as well as to the station of the Long Island Railroad. A building on the site will be visible from the main esplanade.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York has contracted for a plot of 23,000 square feet across the way from the proposed site and plans to erect upon it a suitable building with assembly rooms and restaurant.

Pittsburgh Janitor Drops Mops; Named Professor at Wilberforce

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6 (AP)—No more brooms and mops for Dr. Edward Lee Harris.

The scholarly Negro, who has been a janitor at the University of Pittsburgh six years, will take a professor's job at Wilberforce University in Ohio.

Dr. Harris was dusting a class room when he received word of the appointment as head of Wilberforce chemistry department. For six years he has been struggling along—getting only four or five hours sleep a night—to complete requirements for the highest academic degree awarded, doctor of philosophy. At the same time he's carrying on a full-time job as janitor, and supporting a wife—also a Pittsburgh graduate—and two children. Last June he received his doctor's degree in chemistry. Dr. Harris, who will assume his post at Wilberforce, a Negro institution, in the fall, was happy over his appointment. He said:

"For a long time it seemed I'd get no job, even after my hard work.

"And I decided I wasn't too proud to stick to my broom and mop—even if I did have a 'doctor' in front of my name.

"No man should be too proud to do plain laboring work."

Ten years ago, Dr. Harris graduated from Pittsburgh, receiving his bachelor's degree. He returned in 1931 after teaching at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, and studying at the University of Chicago, to begin his work as student-by-day and janitor-by-night. He is 34.

Dr. Harris chose the Wilberfore appointment from among others, he said, because it offered chances for advancement in new ideas.

"I am very happy," he said, "over the chance to do the sort of work I have studied for all these years. I have been working and going to school at the same time all my life."

New York City Remains Premier Port of Entry

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—New York harbor retained its position as the United States premier port of entry during the fiscal year which ended July 1.

Immigration officers boarded 4516 vessels during the 12 month period and inspected 1,143,049 passengers, seamen and stowaways, an increase of 146,000 persons over the previous year.

Peak School Fund in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—An increase of $14,584,658 over last year's appropriation is needed by the Board of Education to carry on its 1938 work, according to an itemized report of the board's committee on finance and budget published here yesterday. In all, the board asks an appropriation of $159,074,222 for the year, a record sum. The highest previous budget of the board was in 1932, when it got about $145,000,000.

One of the reasons given by the board for this increased grant is the need of more money to pay mandatory salary increases which the last Legislature voted for school teachers. Another reason it cites is the need for about 1250 additional teaching positions, which, it says, would help to reduce the average size of classes from 31.5 to 30.5 in the senior high schools and from 36 to 35 in the junior high schools.

In addition to the 1938 budget, the board also submitted a supplementary budget for the first six months of 1939 calling for $84,286,301. This would allow the board to end its fiscal year on July 1, as required under the new city charter.

Simultaneous with the request by the board for more money, the Taxpayers Union, acting through its president, Joseph Goldsmith, wrote to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia protesting against any increase in the city budget. His letter followed estimates by the Mayor and Comptroller Frank J. Taylor yesterday that approximately $50,000,000 additional would be required to run the city government in 1938.

Mr. Goldsmith held that the increase was the result of "extravagant and incompetent administration."

Exports of 1787 Shown at Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 — The principle exports of Philadelphia a century and a half ago, when the Constitutional Convention was in session in Independence Hall, are displayed in a special exhibit now open to the public in the Commercial Museum, adjoining Convention Hall.

There is also a demonstration of the present work of the foreign trade bureau of the museum, which includes a display of correspondence with business firms of all kinds in every part of the world.

The exhibit will remain open until after Sept. 17, the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Virginia Gets $229,402

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6—A check for $229,402.25 was sent by the PWA to Dr. John L. Newcomb, president of the University of Virginia, as the second installment on the PWA grant of $427,909 to help finance construction of the new Alderman Memorial Library. Construction of the building is proceeding rapidly.

Interest Paid to Borrowers?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—"Negative interest"—A pays B for letting A lend B money—is the latest monetary plan to be unrolled before the Senate Agriculture Committee, which is sitting through daily explanations of schemes and devices to perpetuate prosperity.

This particular scheme comes from James H. R. Cromwell, husband of the former Doris Duke, heiress of the Duke millions, and stepson of E. T. Stotesbury. Mr. Cromwell is author of "In Defense of Capitalism," a copy of which he sent to Joseph Stalin recently after difficulties in Soviet Russia.

Under the "negative interest" plan, the Federal Reserve Board lends money and pays 6 per cent for the privilege of lending it. The beauties of Mr. Cromwell's plan dawned on Senators but slowly. When he elaborated a three-point program of which the third point was "inducement loans to farmers and industrialists," Senator Lynn F. Frazier (R) of North Dakota asked rather acornfully how Mr. Cromwell expected farmers to pay any interest on such loans.

But the globe-trotting author was ready for him: "Oh, no, Senator," he replied eagerly, "I wouldn't advocate that sort of loan at all. I would advocate, say, 10-year loans with a 6 per cent negative interest."

The Senate Agriculture Committee has heard of many monetary schemes and devices in the last six years, and has encountered many ingenious methods of giving money away, but it was stumped by "negative interest."

The lender pays the interest, and under a 10-year plan at 6 per cent the borrower would pay back only 40 per cent of what he borrowed. Members of the committee seemed very much intrigued.

The second point of Mr. Cromwell's program was also interesting to the Senators. "Suppose it was necessary to inject money into the consumption side of the cycle," he said. "Then the Federal Reserve, as a bank of issue, would print a billions dollars of currency and turn it over to the Treasury, to be used by Congress as Congress might see fit. For example, Congress might reduce taxes in that amount."

His first point was for complete control of reserve requirements for members banks by the Federal Reserve Board. But the latter points: involving distribution of money to Congress to spend as it saw fit, and loans to farmers who would be paid for borrowing, were the ones that concentrated interest.

Old-Time Capitalism Defended by Cromwell After Tour of Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Compulsory collective bargaining, deposit insurance, high taxation, currency devaluation and "lots of other 'cockeyed' theories" once formed the intellectual portfolio of James H. R. Cromwell, husband of Doris Duke, but a tour through Soviet Russia and some "good, hard thinking" have sent Mr. Cromwell back to old-fashioned capitalism, he told the New York Rotary Club yesterday.

"In my opinion, the only threat to American capitalism represented by Russia is that our people know so little about the Soviet," he declared. "Give our most desperate malcontent a few months in the Soviet Union and I'll wager he would be everlasingly grateful to get back home, even with the WPA."

While entertaining the belief at one time that capitalism needed a lot of overhauling, Mr. Cromwell emphasized that he was convinced now that the less capitalism is interfered with politically, the better it will work.

American business men themselves, he added, would have to save their system from regimentation by getting in step with the policies of intelligent regulation illustrated in Sweden.

"I hold that regimentation is a proven failure," he continued. "I hold that the Swedish experience shows what capitalism can do if given a fair chance, and, finally, I hold that whether we progress and follow the trail blazed by Sweden or whether we retrogress and follow in the wake of Italy and Germany, is entirely up to our business leaders."

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Joe E. Brown, starring in David L. Loew's production "When's Your Birthday?", is still laughing about a recent picture in which...

1

2

...he did tricks with a Diesel-powered "Caterpillar" tractor. For "Caterpillar" Diesels Sinclair has...

3

...developed an outstanding new lubricant, Sinclair "Ten-ol", which enables a tractor-owner to operate his tractor ten times as many hours between overhauls! You also benefit by Sinclair research in lubrication when you...

4

...have your car lubricated by a Sinclair dealer. Ask him to show you the lubrication chart for your car which was prepared by Sinclair engineers.

Delegates Reaffirm Suffrage Rule

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

One of the minor considerations of the compromise on representation was that, since the large states were to concede the smaller an equal voice in the upper house, the appropriation bills, in which the large or heavier taxpaying states were assumed to have a greater interest, were to originate only in the lower house. Today: delegates reaffirmed earlier decision on citizenship requirements for legislators.

Tomorrow: Convention decides members of the national legislature shall be paid by the national treasury.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 13, 1787

Reconsideration but not change of mind was the order of the day in the Constitutional Convention today. Going through several hours' debate on two questions decided last week, deputies came at the end to the same conclusions they had reached before.

One of these decisions was the elimination, as being valueless, of the restraint by which only the lower branch of the Legislature had been authorized to originate tax or appropriation bills.

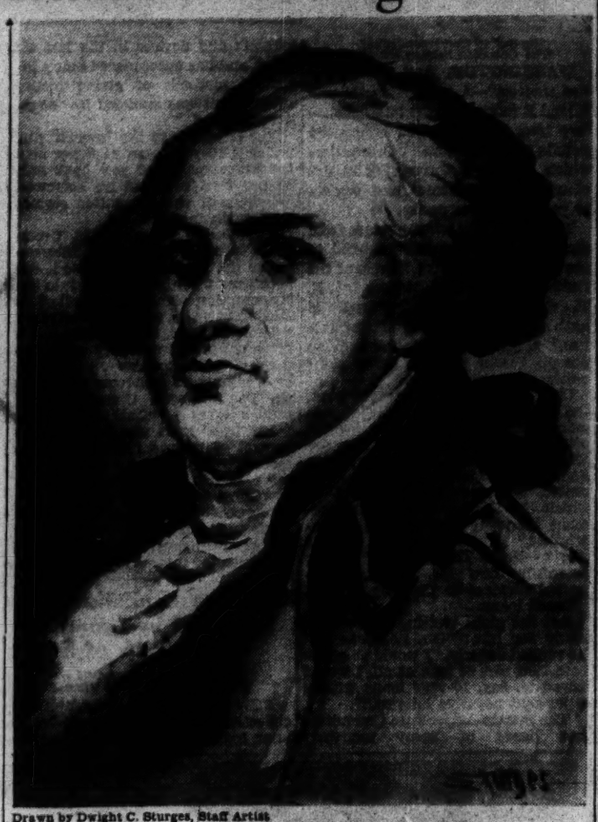
The other was the fixing at seven years of the citizenship requirement for a member of the House of Representatives.

Governor Randolph of Virginia has taken very hardly the loss of the fight for proportionate representation in both houses of the proposed National Legislature, and as the restriction on money bills was part compensation to the large states for permitting equality of the small in the Senate, he declared as he "valued the peace of this country" he would press the adoption of it.

"When the people behold in the Senate the countenance of an aristocracy, and in the President the form at least of a little monarch, will not their alarm be sufficiently raised without taking from their immediate representatives a right which has been so long appropriated to them?" he demanded.

Mr. Dickinson of the small state of Delaware, who is much attached to English constitutional usages, supported him in this, urging respect to the long experience which had given the House of Commons the prerogative of forming money bills, and pointing out that eight states have this rule in their constitutions.

Colonel Mason supported his state's executive by urging that, "The Senate does not represent the people but the states in their political character. It is improper therefore that it should tax the people. . . . The Senate is not, like the House of Representatives, chosen frequently and obliged to return frequently among the people. . . . The purse strings should be in the hands of the people."



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Thomas Mifflin

Merchant, Soldier and Politician. The Son of a Wealthy Merchant, He Was Graduated From the College of Philadelphia, Now the University of Pennsylvania. He Was One of the Youngest and Most Radical Members of the First Continental Congress. Mifflin Joined the Troops at the Outbreak of the Revolution, Later Rising to the Rank of Quartermaster General. However, He Preferred Action on the Line, Where He Showed Great Bravery. Becoming Involved in a Cabal to Advance Gates Over Washington, He Resigned His Commission. He Entered State Politics and Served in the Federal Convention, Where He Advocated a Strong Central Government. He Was Governor of Pennsylvania From 1790 to 1799

But to this Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania replied, "The purse is to have two strings, one in the hands of the House of Representatives, the other in those of the Senate. Both houses must concur in untying, and of what importance can it be which unties first, which last?"

Mr. Madison of Virginia observed that if the point in issue were a concession to the large states it had been so little prized by them that only one, North Carolina had voted for it, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina opposing it on its merits and Massachusetts being divided. He and others cited the almost endless possibilities of contention between the houses over whether such and such a bill was primarily for revenue or for regulation of commerce, whether a certain change was an amendment in the sense forbidden to the Senate, and so on. Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina and Mr. Carroll and Major McHenry of Maryland cited instances of such confusions in their states.

Seven States Against It

In the vote which followed, General Washington swung the Virginia ballot to favor the motion of his young friend, the governor, but seven states were against it and the whole section was struck out.

The debate on the citizenship qualification for the House of Representatives largely covered ground already gone over, but it did also bring out the particular reason why Pennsylvania members have opposed a stringent rule on this point. Mr. Wilson read a clause of the state constitution which gives to foreigners after two years' residence all the rights of citizens. He cited, with it the article of the Confederation making citizens of one state citizens of all.

Mr. Madison reminded the convention, as had Mr. Randolph last Thursday, that liberality of institutions and a welcome to emigrants of merit had been professed in publication during the Revolution and since. That part of America had advanced most rapidly which had encouraged immigration, he said.

Exclusive of Aliens

Colonel Hamilton, whose reappearance from New York was noted, reinforced this argument, but Elbridge Gerry and Maj. Pierce Butler joined and outdid even Colonel Mason in wishing to exclude foreigners from public councils, however much they might be permitted to enter the country. "Foreign powers will intermeddle in our affairs and spare no expense to influence them," was Mr. Gerry's forboding.

Charles Pinckney remarked that the laws of the states had varied widely in their terms of naturalization—this, incidentally, being the reason a power is proposed for the National Government to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization"—and contended that the United States could not be bound to respect all of these.

All efforts to change the seven-year qualification, even a proviso asked by Gouverneur Morris to preserve the eligibility of persons now citizens, were repulsed by large majorities.

A Woman in the News

'Lady of Possum Trot,' Benefactor to Children

© Bachrach

Dr. Martha McChesney Berry

The years have been full and rich, not only for her but for the thousands — literally — who have come within the scope of her influence and helpful concern, since that day, close to the turn of the century, when Miss Martha Berry, home in Georgia from a Baltimore, Md., finishing school, went riding about her father's plantation at sundown on her pony, Rounie, and thought of the education she had received, and of finding a way to make it serve others.

Recently, Miss Berry—she is Dr. Martha McChesney Berry—was inducted into honorary membership of the Beta Pi chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary educational society. Her joy was increased as 28 graduates and undergraduates of the Berry Schools were inducted with her. All that has happened since that quiet sundown near the turn of the century, Dr. Berry attributes to the voice she heard as she rode in the solitude and sweetness of cotton acres and meadows.

Lady of Possum Trot

They call her "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot" because for more than 30 years people up and down the land have been hearing of the work she has done, of the schools that began in a clearing in Possum Trot, Georgia, and have grown into a great institution of many buildings and incalculable influence.

When Martha Berry received the Pictorial Review's Achievement Award of $5000 in 1927 she had been working for 28 years to bring the light of knowledge and self-sufficiency into the lives of children and grownups in the mountain fastnesses, swamps and valleys of Georgia.

Thomas Berry, her father, owned great plantation land that had remained unhurt by the war, and he early instilled in his daughter's thought the ideal of using their family security as a background of liberty to help raise the helpless to their feet so that they should be able to stand alone and maintain themselves.

When Martha Berry came home from school in Baltimore there were parties and the usual prospects of marriage such as awaits any girl of fine southern family. But something impelled her to look for something to do which would be helpful to her fellow man, instead of simply following the comparatively empty pattern of social life.

Finds Need for Schools

That day, when she rode out on the pony, she came to a cabin, sprawled untidily against a background of laurel, chinquapin and tulip trees, and before it sat a man and his wife, and their many children. Near by other children were urging a bony horse, harnessed to a plow, up and down gaunt furrows; Martha Berry learned that none of these persons could read or write, and that there was little prospect that any of the children would go to school.

As she rode home, thinking of the pity of such a future, she heard the voice for which she had been listening, bidding her find a way to help these people. And two Sundays later she persuaded a boy and a girl from that family to come to a little cabin on her father's broad acres—a cabin in a small clearing known as Possum Trot, to form a Sunday School.

The two children so enjoyed the stories that Sabbath day that it was arranged that other boys and girls would come to the cabin on the following Sunday. A week or two later, Martha Berry rode into Rome Ga., and had the Berry family lawyer deed certain property to a trust under which she would undertake to found a school for these children.

12 in First School

There were 12 pupils in the first school in Possum Trot. The first building added to the original cabin was named Elizabeth Brewster Hall, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Brewster who came to help Martha Berry with the work. There were many stumbling blocks at first. There was cleanliness to be taught, and the rudiments of housework so the children could go home and help their people. A large number of the first pupils were boys. One of these boys, bolder than the rest, planted his feet wide apart when Miss Berry tried to teach them how to wash their clothes, preparatory to helping at home with a general family wash, and said, flatly, "I ain't never seed no man, washin' clothes." So Miss Berry began to wash the clothes, so embarrassing the "men" that they pitched in and learned too.

Once, when she went North in an attempt to raise a small amount of money to expand the work, a banker asked Miss Berry, "What do you got out of all this?" She said, simply, "I see boys having a chance." He gave her a check.

President Urges Aid

Once when she was visiting the White House, Theodore Roosevelt told a group of persons, "Now you listen to what Martha Berry has to say, and then get behind her and help her. We must all help her."

This and similar aid have made it possible to expand so that the 2000 acres that comprised the school property many years ago, now number 10,000 acres; there is a herd of prize jersey cattle; more than 2500 trained farmers have been graduated from the school.

Citizen Learns Something About Prices

Economic Experiment
First of Four Articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Great social and economic controversies of the moment such as national planning, price fixing, unemployment and the national debt, involve certain underlying economic principles. These fundamentals receive little attention in the daily rush of news. It is the aim of this series to explain, at least, a few of these fundamentals.

Passage by 44 states of price maintenance laws and Congress' action in indorsing a federal price law over the objections of President Roosevelt has made John B. Curious realise that prices which affect everyone so directly must be rather close to the vortex of the economic whirlpool. Headlines have been recording news of prices being curbed or cut or pegged by some new legislation. Yet in college Mr. Curious had been instructed that prices were relatively free agents so far as any direct control was concerned. In fact, he had read contemporary economists who declared that prices would still be flexible if artificial factors had not been introduced into the system.

The New Deal with such measures as the Guffey-Vinson Coal Law, the Soil Conservation Act and now, perhaps, the wage and hour bill, seemed to be marking out new and more rigid designs for prices. Mr. Curious resolved to find out what was happening to his old textbook rule that prices are determined by supply and demand and that they in turn determine supply and demand. If he could find the right person—

He discovered finally a person who was willing to share what general information he had on the subject. He was Professor Phineas Z. Willing, and he was capitalizing a summer day by an excursion to the tip of Cape Cod. He agreed to convert the trip into an economic excursion.

The Little Matter of Prices

"Of course," he began, "an academic economist admits that discussion is more interesting than agreeing and leads to greater discoveries. Moreover, there are historical economists, analytical economists and even economic romanticists, so the point of view is important. For that reason I will try to stick to generalizations and indicate disputed points.

"Prices," said the Professor, "are little short of dictators. They indicate how many shoes a manufacturer will make because they largely determine his profits. They dictate to a major degree the number of shoes Tom, Dick and Harriet will buy. They play a big part in determining whether you are a rich or a poor man, since the prices your employer gets affect your salary. When prices get out of line, as did industrial and farm prices in 1931, a major cause of economic collapse has been fostered."

Mr. Curious asked if the Professor's description of the despotic power of prices did not account in a general way for the growing effort to control their behaviour.

"That is so," replied the Professor. "But later we will discuss more in detail the seriousness of the maladjustments caused by price behaviours. It is important first to see how prices were determined before there was any considerable government effort to control them.

"In the old economy, thousands of competitively equal businesses vied with each other. Prices were flexible and they adjusted themselves until all that was to be sold was sold and until available labor and resources were in a large measure profitably employed. When there was too much on the market, prices fell until consumers took the surplus away. When there was too little on the market, prices rose and intrigued capital to build up the supply again. This self-adjusting mechanism might have given the world a stabilized economy, if artificial interference had not destroyed the flexibility of prices by restricting competition."

"Oh, I see," broke in Mr. Curious, "the Government began telling business what prices it must charge instead of permitting competition to set the prices."

"Not quite that," replied the Professor. "It was business itself that told the Government it wanted a tariff to protect it and its workers from unfair foreign competition.

"Neither business nor labor was willing to let things just work out. When situations arose that displeased them, they sought either through their own efforts or by appeals to the Government to shape things more to their liking."

"Apparently," observed Mr. Curious, "there was plenty of interference with prices before the Government got its oar in."

"Quite right," said the Professor, "The confused pattern of prices, created by industry and labor was largely responsible for much of the economic chaos of the last half century.

"Governments, the United States included, found when they undertook their experiments in price control, that they must deal with a price structure that had been tinkered with and warped out of all resemblance to the early price mechanism that was supposed to function through free competition.

Managed Currency

"The New Deal's first price control effort was made in the direction of reforming the fickleness of money in order to make it reasonably stable in purchasing power. 'Managed currency' was selected, not only because it gave some promise of stabilizing purchasing power, but because there was some prospect that by increasing or diminishing the amount of gold in the dollar, the price level could be moved up or down as desired."

Summoning his recollections of the headlines, Mr. Curious broke in: "And then the Government experimented with control of prices in the areas where conditions were worst—the farms, the coal fields and the textile industry."

"Yes," the Professor agreed, "that is approximately true."

"But," asked Mr. Curious, "are there any general principles underlying these price control schemes or can you detect any basic design?"

"To some extent, yes," the Professor replied. "There are, in general, two types of price control. One is direct and fixes a minimum, maximum or specified price. All the current price maintenance laws passed by 44 states are examples of direct price fixing. They give the manufacturer the right to fix directly the minimum price at which all retailers shall sell the manufacturer's product. These laws in large part represent the tendency of the American distribution field to follow the example of the producers and protect themselves from extreme forms of price competition. These laws do not seem to fit into the New Deal's present price control scheme, since the Administration inclines generally toward indirect price control.

"Indirect price control is the second major classification of price control. You can find these classifications more extensively discussed in an essay by Jules Backman. At all events indirect price control achieves its end not by fixing a specific price but by governing conditions that effect prices. Thus the AAA and the present soil conservation plan attempt to regulate prices by restricting production."

"What," interrupted Mr. Curious, "is the chance of price control by the Government succeeding in its objective of greater stability?"

"I wouldn't want to predict," the Professor said. "I believe the obstacles are many. I see two chief ones. When the Government launches a price control program for certain products, say coal, wheat or textiles, it cannot foresee the additional disequilibria it will cause in the delicately interwoven price structure."

"And what is the second main obstacle to price control?" Mr. Curious asked.

"In my opinion it is the tendency of domestic price control and similar planning to intensify all phases of nationalism and destroy prospects for an international world order," the Professor replied.

Nations Have Learned Much

"This may be said, however, in behalf of price control: Nations have learned much since Brazil's first coffee valorization scheme 30 years ago about the technique of operating such controls. It is significant, for instance, that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace still stresses that his plan for the control of farm prices proposes expansion as well as restriction of production. The Administration's reciprocal tariff policy is directed toward the restoration of world markets. It is hoped that, with these markets restored, crop restrictions may be lifted in favor of expanded production. Here is an almost unique instance, I believe, in which a nation is combining a domestic price control scheme with a policy designed to restore international trade."

"Well," Mr. Curious shouted above the dim of the ship's whistle, "have we reached any conclusion?"

"It rarely pays at this stage of economic knowledge to reach any dogmatic conclusions," the Professor answered. "Many economists are in agreement that the clock cannot be turned back to the old self-regulating market.

"There has been, of course, more comprehensive national planning since 1930 than in any period since the mercantilism of the Seventeenth Century. However, even this planning has been sketchy compared with some of the projects under way."

"Then," broke in Mr. Curious, "is America's only choice to keep on with the mixture of rather deficient methods that existed before 1930 or to move ahead toward complete planning?"

"It very rarely happens," the Professor replied, "that there are only two possibilities. For instance, some business men are beginning to understand that by accepting more moderate profits, raising the workers' wages and lowering prices they might build both a sustaining domestic and world market through replenished purchasing power."

By this time the sandy crescent of Provincetown was well in view.

"By any chance," asked Mr. Curious, "would you consider another economic excursion next Friday?"

"I believe it might be arranged," said Professor Willing.

New Weather Bureau Tests

The United States weather bureau is developing a system of weather forecasting by analysis of air masses.

Trends in Power Sources

(Continued from Page 1)

main of minor consequence as a source of power in this country."

Tides—"of questionable practicability" involving high fixed charges.

Earth's heat—"a possibility, but not one for the immediate future."

Thunderstorms — "of remote practicability."

Solar energy—"some progress has been made and more is likely to follow; does not offer any promise of practicability in the near future."

Frictional generator—"a major scientific development," but is not expected to influence generation in the near future.

Transmission by radio — "remote from practical utilization."

Future of Diesel Engine

The place of the diesel engine in the future of transportation is also questioned by the committee. It concludes that the steam locomotive, which will be greatly improved, will remain the main source of power for the railways; the Diesel-electric locomotive will have its place mainly for switching service and in localities where the passanger load is light; and the use of the electric locomotive will probably increase in thickly populated areas.

The committee believes it unlikely that automobiles will be equipped with diesel engines in the near future, though their use will increase in trucks and buses as well as for marine purposes.

Nevertheless, the number of diesel engines in use has mounted steadily, as their refinements have improved fuel economy and increased reliability according to the report. New installations of diesel engines during 1935 totaled 1,201,123 horsepower compared with 750,000 in 1934 and 450,000 horsepower in 1928 which was the top year in diesel power before the depression.

In the future, the report indicates, new attention will be devoted to co-ordinating transmission systems. Included among the improvements promised in transmission and distribution are:

Reduction of fixed charges and resulting reduction in rates by improvement in plant factors and utilization factors and a reduction in energy losses.

Better provision for emergencies, such as floods, strikes, wars or other sudden disturbances.

More elaborate networks of transmission, making power available at low rates where it is not now available at all or can be made available only at high cost.

Decentralization of industry.

Use for electric transmission of facilities owned by other utilities such as railroad rights-of-way and pipe-lines.

Handling Peak Problems

More rational handling of the peak problem.

Elimination of unsightly and hazardous overhead construction by underground construction.

Meters registering the amount of the bill instead of present "Egyptian hieroglyphics" so each consumer will be able to check his own bill.

Construction of tunnels in congested cities to carry all utilities, making it unnecessary to break up streets for repairs and additions.

Elimination of transformer explosions.

Extension of service to farms and highway lighting, eliminating the need for automobile headlights.

Looking backward, the committee finds that power has transformed the world in the last century. The reader is asked to compare the conditions at the time of James Watt in 1769 with those at the end of 1935, "when domestic consumption of electricity was about 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours; when over 7,250,000 electric refrigerators, 10,250,000 vacuum cleaners, 10,500,000 electric washing machines, 10,500,000 electric toasters, 20,500,000 electric irons and 22,000,000 radios were in use in the American home; when over 22,500,000 automobiles were licensed in this country; and when other comforts and luxuries were made available to all by power and power-driven machines."

"Power," says the committee, "is a great force of democracy, as its benefits are widespread and available to all the people, to the poor and rich alike.

"Power, by reducing production costs, has brought within the reach of all but the very poorest people conveniences of living which were formerly not even enjoyed by the richest."

Estimates are quoted in the report indicating that power available per capita in the United States is at least 10 horsepower, when all uses are considered, or about 40 horsepower for each of our 30,000,000 families. This, the committee says, is the equivalent of at least 400 human slaves, "yet not a single human being is sold at the auction block."

"Past civilizations," the report continues, "rested upon human slavery; our times are dependent upon mechanical power and energy resources."

The enormous amount of power at the command of Americans is said to have resulted in "a standard of living unknown at any other time in the world's history."

Statistically, progress, the committee finds, is indicated by:

An installed electric generator capacity in this country of nearly 33.5 million kilowatts compared with 12.8 in Germany, 10.1 in France, 7.25 in Great Britain, 6.1 in Canada, 5.47 in Soviet Russia and so on.

A drop in the average selling price of electricity in cents per kilowatt hour for household use from 25 in 1882 to 5.03 in 1935.

An increase in the number of customers served by the electric central station industry from 583,000 in 1903 to 25,370,966 in 1935.

A per capita increase in the use of electricity from 30 kilowatt-hours per year in 1902 to 734 in 1935, more than 15 times as fast as the population growth of the country.

Use in the United States of a total of 26,262,740 motor vehicles, compared with only 11,108,157 in the rest of the world.

An increase in passenger cars from one per 12.9 people in 1920 to one per 5.6 people in 1935.

Consumption of over 18,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline by motor vehicles in 1935 compared with only about 1,000,000,000 in 1915.

Plymouth Shutdown Continues

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers, engaged in a dispute with the Chrysler Corp. which has kept the Plymouth plant closed since Aug. 4, disclosed today it may ask the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an election in all Chrysler plants.

Richard T. Frankensteen, organizational director of the union, said the formal petition would be withheld until "we see whether there is time for an election before the summer shutdown."

If the Chrysler plants close soon for re-tooling, in preparation for new models, he explained, the election might be deferred until they reopen.

An estimated 21,000 automobile workers in the Plymouth plant and factories supplying Plymouth bodies were idle while charges and counter charges flew. Negotiations were resumed this morning.

A spokesman for Chrysler Corporation, Plymouth parent concern, described as a "tissue of inaccuracies" a statement by Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America. Mr. Martin ascribed the shutdown to a "lockout" in violation of an agreement that ended a strike affecting all Chrysler divisions last March and charged that the company had "coddled" a rival union which was independent of national affiliations.

The company charged the U. A. W. A. with violation of the same March compact, negotiated in the office of Gov. Frank Murphy in the State Capitol, on three counts. The accusations were that union members had "intimidated"—specifically, beaten—Plymouth employees, staged a strike in protest against dismissal of four men the company believed responsible without resorting to the machinery designated to handle such grievances, and participated generally in disturbances that led to a riot call after ten men were injured.

The corporation said also that Plymouth officials offered to reopen the plant yesterday, but Mr. Martin, who headed the union conferees, "would not say that the members of his union would return." It insisted that it "has scrupulously lived up to" its own part of the March agreement, and charged that the union either "does not control its own members" or "has no respect for its contractual obligations."

Mr. Martin insisted the unionists "desire the agreement to function," and were willing to abide by its terms. He criticized the company's conferees for refusing "to accept arbitration under any circumstances" and said the union would "abide by the law of the land" if the company would submit to an employee-election on collective bargaining.

"They even refused to agree that in the event that they themselves were satisfied the men had been wrongfully discharged they be reinstated with back pay," he said.

Officials of feeder industries said today they would be forced to close their own plants if the Plymouth shutdown continues, increasing the number of idle by additional thousands.

Right to Work Tested In California Court

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—A test suit seeking to establish a man's right to work without being forced to join a union was filed in Superior Court here today.

Attorneys said they believe it is the first of its kind in the United States.

The action, asking an injunction against picketing, was filed by I. M. Peckham as attorney for the 32 members of the Howard Automobile Company's sales force.

The court granted a temporary restraining order and directed the defendants to show cause Aug. 10 why the injunction should not be made permanent.

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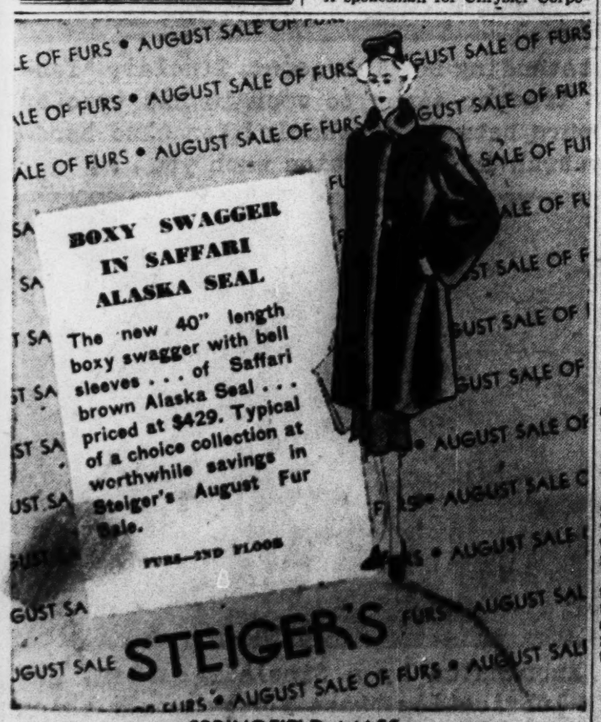
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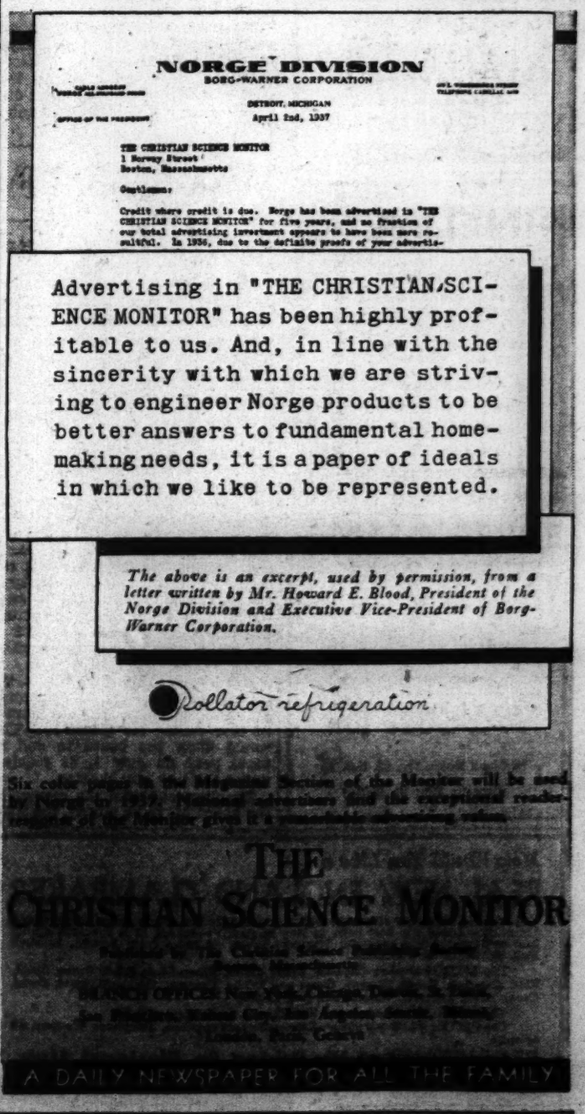
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The above is an excerpt, used by permission, from a letter written by Mr. Howard E. Blood, President of the Norge Division and Executive Vice-President of Borg-Warner Corporation.
Rollator refrigeration
Six color pages in the Magazine Section of the Monitor will be used by Norge in 1937. Norge's selection from the exceptional reader-response of the Monitor gives it a remarkable advertising value.
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WORCESTER

Silver Chain of Lakes Encircles Beauties of 'Inland Empire'

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

There is charm in the forests of the northwest lake land—that region which lies between the mountains of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia—a charm that a generous silver circle of waters gives this inland country.

It is a region that is easily accessible by motor bus or automobile over all the main highways and those coming up the Pacific slope from California. The Great Northern Railway, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, the Union Pacific and in Canada, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian International, as well as the United and Northwest Airlines, all offer the ease of modern travel to the "Inland Empire," and have seasonal rates that in many instances, make possible attractive circle tours.

Let's make Spokane our starting point, for all the American railways mentioned and the airlines and motor bus routes converge here, while the Canadian roads make excellent connections, and it is convenient to make it the starting point for a tour.

Circle of Lakes

This is a land of cool waters—the myriad lakes, only a few of which we can visit in fancy; hundreds of turbulent trout streams, white with spray; and the majesty of great rivers; the Pend Oreille, the Kootenay, the Snake, the Clarksfork, the Thompson, the Okanogan, the Willamette, and the mighty Columbia. Within a 50-mile circle of Spokane itself there are 76 lakes—each different, each with its distinctive appeal. Close to the city, there is Liberty Lake with its popular pavilion and bathhouse and its picnic park; within a few miles is Newman, the summer home of hundreds of citizens, and Hayden with its emerald golf course sloping to the water's edge. Loon Lake and Diamond are as close, to the north, and to start our swing into Idaho over excellent paved highways, just across the border, the long narrow bays of Coeur d'Alene stretch like silver fingers between pine and tamarack blanketed hills.

Coeur d'Alene, Pend Oreille and Priest Lake—almost directly in line in the 200 miles between us and the Canadian border. These are large lakes, Pend Oreille being one of the largest in the nation, and their names recall that the boats of French and Canadian traders once cut these waters; that hardy prospectors made the trails.

On all three lakes there are good tourist facilities, cabins, camps or hotels. The route is the scenic Idaho North and South Highway with its storied mining region and acres of uncut timber. One can visualize the wagon trains which once lumbered over these passes.

Around the next curve one can imagine the approach of a pack train carrying supplies to the vanguard of civilization as it dug for wealth in these hills.

We do not barter for fur, hunt for food, or dig for gold—but the big game, the trout, the bass, the salmon; the wealth of mountain, woods, lake and river are around us as we turn north to the Kootenay —"land of the water people."

When it comes to lakes and Oregon, I really have to remind you that the Oregonians are worse than the Irish. Your Irishman, now, believes his lake to be the loveliest in the world. But an Oregonian will have you believing, inside of 10 minutes, that Crater Lake is the only lake worthy of the name.

Beauty of Crater Lake

It comes pretty close to it, too—that gem in the circle of an extinct volcano. You just don't believe the depth of its cobalt blue, or the sheer expanse of its 25-mile rim, dropping a thousand feet or more down to the waters' edge.

But that's only a beginning. From Crater Lake National Park, north to Mount Hood, runs the Skyline Trail. I traversed it in the days when it was all you could do to get through with a pack horse—260 miles of it, a mile high, along the hump of the Cascades—and 250 lakes scattered along or close to the trail itself.

In those days they hadn't bothered to name them all. Diamond Lake, Crescent Lake, Waldo Lake, Davis and Odell, of course, appeared upon the maps. But I swam a nameless one no larger than a city block, nestling in the shadow of Three Finger Jack's 7700-foot peak and it was the loveliest, and the coldest water I've ever tried.

There are hosts of lakes scattered throughout the Oregon countryside from Harney Lake which must be 50 miles long if you include the narrows, to Wallowa Lake, in the northeast corner of the state, which saw the beginnings of winter sports in Oregon.

Lake of the Strange Name

But I think I remember Oregon's inland waters because of one of the most delightfully named lakes I've ever encountered. The white men call in "Lost Lake." But that isn't its real name. It nestles up on the north side of Mount Hood. The Indians call it "E-e-qual-a-mat-ya-mist." It means: "Waters - which - are - the - heart-of-the-mountain."

Entrance into Canada presents no difficulty. No passports are required; no fees are charged for automobile entry permits. The necessary formalities at the border ordinarily take but a few minutes.

On arrival at the port of entry, the tourist must report to the Immigration and Customs officers and declare his car and its contents. A 60-day automobile entry is the usual form, which may, on application, be extended to six months without payment of fees of any kind.

Just beyond the border is the graciously hospitable city of Nelson, at the head of glorious Kootenay Lake.

The waters are blue and the sky is blue. Between them are the snow-capped crags of the Selkirks and the Canadian Rockies, high-pointing into the blue. Still lower circle less lofty hills that are densely green with perpetual verdure. And then blue again in the water!

There seems no loveliness that can surpass it all.

Leave the comforts and the friendship of Nelson to cross the lake by ferry, and then to drive on and on, for this is one of the great lakes of Canada. The road is a timbered aisle, cool and fragrant with foliage. The trees grow high. Then suddenly we are out of them on a cliff side that lets us see Kokanee Peak, crystal, forked and white in the sky. That lets us look up and down the lake with its bays "ever onward continuing"—and we remain silent.

Famous for Boat Trips

The beauty is repeated at Slocan Lake, in Lake Christine, and in the stretches of the Arrow Lakes that extend from Arrowhead and Beaton —narrow at Nakusp—and south to Robson. Long famous for the boat trips up and down their waters, the Arrow lakes are great bodies in keeping with the magnitude of the land in which they are set.

Within the circle of the Rockies and the Selkirk Mountains you can see the grandeur of ice-topped crags etched against the sky, and reflected in glacial depths. Waterfalls are silver threads woven intermittently into the deep greens of forest shadows. No matter what you have read, heard or seen, it is impossible to express the grandeur and sublimity of it all.

The national parks of the region are part of this great beauty—but they are places set apart and stories in themselves. Certainly, however, mention should be made of Emerald Lake and Lake O'Hara in the Yoho Valley.

Emerald Lake is reached by motor from the town of Fields and owes its name to the color of its waters which reflect in many shades of green but never one of blue. Lake O'Hara is accessible by trail and is declared by some to equal even Lake Louise in its color and setting.

Rolling Rangeland Hills

Paying a fleeting visit to Lake Okanogan amid its rolling rangeland hills, and across the border into Washington again to the Alpine regions of impressive Lake Chelan—one turns back toward Spokane to pass the lakes of the lower Grand Coulee of the Columbia.

The Grand Coulee dam is proving a mighty magnet in western travel, but many visitors do not know of the fascination of the chain of lakes in the floor of the lower half of the 50-mile Canyon of the coulee. The upper Coulee will ultimately be dammed and sealed to form a giant reservoir, when the project is complete, but the lakes will remain untouched.

We have left behind the timberland that belongs to the doe and the fawn and the pheasant. Again traveling U. S. No. 10, we are skirting waters at the base of giant black rocks and cliffs of brown basalt streaked with reds and greens. These are "seas of silence" in a strangely beautiful wasteland, with only wild ducks fleeing as we approach, or a spiral mist rising from the waters to beckon us to add them, too, to our never-to-be-forgotten memories of peaks, forests, snows and waters found in our western land of lakes.

Among the Lakes of the Northwest

Courtesy Southern Pacific Lines; K. D. Swan; Courtesy of United States Forest Service

Where Lakes, Trees and Mountains Blend

Upper—An Enchanting View of Jasper National Park. Center Left—Crater Lake, One of the Most Beautiful Lakes in the Inland Empire. Center Right—Silver Birch on the Shores of Liberty Lake. One of the 76 Lakes That Surround Spokane, Wash. Below—Four-Mile Island, an Emerald Gem in the Blue Waters of Priest Lake, Idaho

Tour-a-bouts

A new summit route up Mount Rainier in the Mount Rainier National Park replacing the old trail closed through cleavage on the south side of Gibraltar Rock has already proved popular with mountain climbers. Longer and more tedious than the former well-known route, the new trail starts from Camp Muir, crosses the Cowlitz Glacier, cuts through Cadaver Gap in Cathedral Rock, drops below the unnamed rock separating the Ingraham and Emmons Glaciers, then continues to the summit up Emmons Glacier on the north side of the Cleaver. With the new trail only a month old numerous mountain climbers have "done" the route and found it much to their liking.

* * *

No need to be concerned about getting lost when visiting the Paris Exhibition. Visitors are finding their way round by means of "robot guides." To know the way to any part of the Exhibition one has only to press a button bearing a number corresponding to the name of the exhibit or pavilion and receive information. At the main gates visitors will find a special illuminated plan. On their pressing the button marked with the required indication, the corresponding point on the map will light up, and the visitor will then be able to trace the route by the paths marked on the map. Clever, these French, eh what?

* * *

Wherever the tourist travels to this year he seems to set some kind of a new record. Resorts of Yugoslavia report the biggest travel year in years. This especially applies to the Dalmatian centers such as Dubrovnik, Split and Crkvenica. The central and favored Dubrovnik, with its attractive setting, its medieval walls, palaces and towers, overhanging a blue sea, is only the beginning of innumerable trips to mountains, islands and inlets. The country is green with pine, oliver, cypresses, and visitors return from outings with rare and exotic flowers seldom gathered elsewhere.

* * *

From summer to winter in a split second might well be the slogan for Atlantic City's (New Jersey's popular sea shore resort) municipal convention hall this summer. An elaborate setting of snow and ice has been built for the Ice Follies of 1937 which continues as a feature here until after Labor Day. The visitor strolling along the Boardwalk or basking on the sun-drenched beach need only to pass through the doors of the structure and he is inside the Arctic Circle. A huge rink, 20,000 feet of real ice, will represent a frozen lake. Rising at one end is a snow covered mountain 75 feet high and topped by a blue sky. Down the mountain comes a slide where outstanding jumpers will perform for the entertainment of the visitors. Skating will be one of the main attractions.

* * *

Tourists planning a sojourn into New Brunswick would do well to prepare themselves by sending for the attractive booklet entitled "Scenic New Brunswick" now being distributed by the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel at Fredericton. The booklet is largely pictorial since text matter has been confined to 1600 words.

* * *

Motoring across the Andes via the Simon Bolivar highway from the Caribbean coast to Venezuela to Ecuadorean shores along the Pacific, passing through Colombia, is the latest travel attraction offered the tourist in search of new fields to conquer in the Americas. The Simon Bolivar highway traverses the territory which, under the name of Greater Colombia, comprised the first independent republic in South America. The prospective traveler is advised to make the trip during the dry season and hire autos from point to point rather than take his own car. It is perfectly safe and entirely feasible to travel alone, for man or woman, but it is suggested that a knowledge of Spanish will contribute to the value and enjoyment of the trip.

Freddie Bartholomew Is Defendant in M-G-M Suit

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP)—Freddie Bartholomew, 13-year-old English film star, was made a defendant in a suit filed yesterday by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to prohibit him from working for any other studio.

The film company was granted a temporary restraining order, enjoining Freddie from performing for any other employer until Aug. 13, when the studio will ask for a temporary injunction and later a permanent injunction.

Michigan Civil Service Covers 13,000 Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 6—A nonpartisan movement which took form following the Democratic landslide of 1932, when public interest was awakened by a shake-up in state employees, has finally given Michigan a civil service system covering virtually all state employees.

The civil service bill, originally advocated several years ago by a Republican governor, Frank D. Fitzgerald, was passed July 30 by the Democratic Legislature. Gov. Frank Murphy, a Democrat, strongly backed the measure and espoused it as the No. 1 bill on his legislative program. It will take effect next Jan. 1.

As passed, the act is declared by outside observers to hold less protection against partisan misuse than was the original measure drafted by Prof. James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan for the special commission which Governor Fitzgerald had appointed to study the situation. Instead of a four-member, nonpartisan Civil Service Commission, the act provides for a three-member Commission, thus leaving the door open for party control of the merit system. Governor Murphy has voiced the assurance, however, that no political advantage of this fact will be taken while he holds office.

Basic ideas of Professor Pollock's bill were retained in the act as passed. Competitive examinations are provided for present employees and applicants for jobs. The Civil Service Commission will study the duties of each state employee and attempt to fit the position into a general plan designed to promote efficiency and eliminate unneeded job-holders. Standard rates of pay are to be established. It is further provided. The Legislature appropriated $150,000 to carry out the merit system program.

While terming the act not as good as the one originally drafted, Professor Pollock nevertheless said it "represents a tremendous step in advance."

"This program will give Michigan a new era in government," he observed. "It constitutes perhaps the most constructive change which has been made in Michigan State government in a quarter of a century. The new act is as good as can be found anywhere in the country."

Similar approval was expressed in a statement issued by the Michigan Merit System Association.

"Even as amended, this act will establish one of the best personnel systems to be found anywhere in the United States," the statement said. "To say, as some have said, that this act merely whitewashes the patronage system without eliminating its evils is to fly in the face of those who have been intimately concerned with the whole merit system movement in this State."

Thirteen Republican Senators had issued a statement criticising the bill as providing a "completely political setup."

Impartial observers agree that the act is a definite step in advance. Governor Murphy will appoint the first commissioners and the director. It is also felt that as a result of the new system the wholesale shake-ups which have occurred during the last few years in some departments of this normally Republican state government, will be practically eliminated. Furthermore, some observers point out that future legislative developments will quite likely tend to improve the system and strengthen it.

The act provides that virtually all of Michigan's 13,000 state employees, excepting only department heads and a few special classifications, will be required to pass competitive examinations to hold their jobs. Applicants who pass similar examinations are to be placed on eligibility lists, and employees can be hired only from such lists. Department heads have final authority in the matter of discharging employees for incompetency. The Civil Service Commission may weigh a dismissal order and may transfer a discharged employee to another department or place his name at the head of another eligibility list.

In the framing of examination questions, the commission has final authority, although department heads are to be consulted. Extra help may be employed for periods of not more than 90 days when eligibility lists are exhausted. A record system tracing the career of each employee having a civil service rating will be established under the act.

Escorted Tours Mark Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Capitalizing on the upward curve of domestic travel which is daily mounting to new high indexes and the tendency to purchase vacation facilities from the top class down, the American Express Company, in cooperation with leading Western Railroads, has announced an American travel series of "De Luxe Escorted Tours."

The tours which are to be operative from both the eastern and midwestern sections are to provide the utmost in modern travel luxury. Accompanying the parties, experienced tour managers are to arrange all details with each sightseeing item listed for its sequence and interest. Departing from Chicago, the Indian Detour country of historic cliff dwellers is to be visited in a series of auto tours from the old Spanish city of Santa Fe.

Grand Canyon Tours

The tours of the Grand Canyon are to radiate from the "Rim Lookout" site of the El Tovar Hotel, and are to include the Desert View Road, the Tuscayan National Forest, with lectures by the park naturalist at Yaki Point and at Moran, of the Yavapai Point Observation Station. Southern California will be toured from Los Angeles, to include Hollywood, Pasadena, the old Spanish missions and the environs of Long Beach and the resort country. At Santa Barbara a four-day parlor car tour will include Del Monte, San Luis Obispo and the artists' colonies at Carmel, with the resort districts of Monterey.

Yosemite National Park will be reached through San Juan and the California Mission districts of the Salinas Valley, with side journeys to Pachaco Pass, El Portal and the Merced River districts. From San Francisco tours will be extended through the San Joaquin Valley and the Dublin Canyon Pass districts, together with the environs of the cities of the Golden Gate. Traveling up the Cascade route the parties tour northern California and arrive in Portland from where motor tours include the Columbia River Highway, the Shepperd's Dell and the Mount Hood environs.

Rainier Park Plans

Rainier National Park will be viewed from Paradise Inn where the parties will inspect the scenic sights associated with the summit of Mount Rainier. From Tacoma the tour extends to Seattle with special journeys around the Puget Sound city and the Olympic Mountain districts. After an inspection of Victoria and Vancouver, a daylight journey is made through the Canadian Rockies to Banff and Lake Louise. Two days will be devoted to Canadian resorts from where such well known scenic spots as Emerald Lake, Yoho Valley and Takakkaw Falls are to be explored. Leaving Banff the tour eastward will extend to Chicago where arrangements have been made for the same de luxe transportation to home destination.

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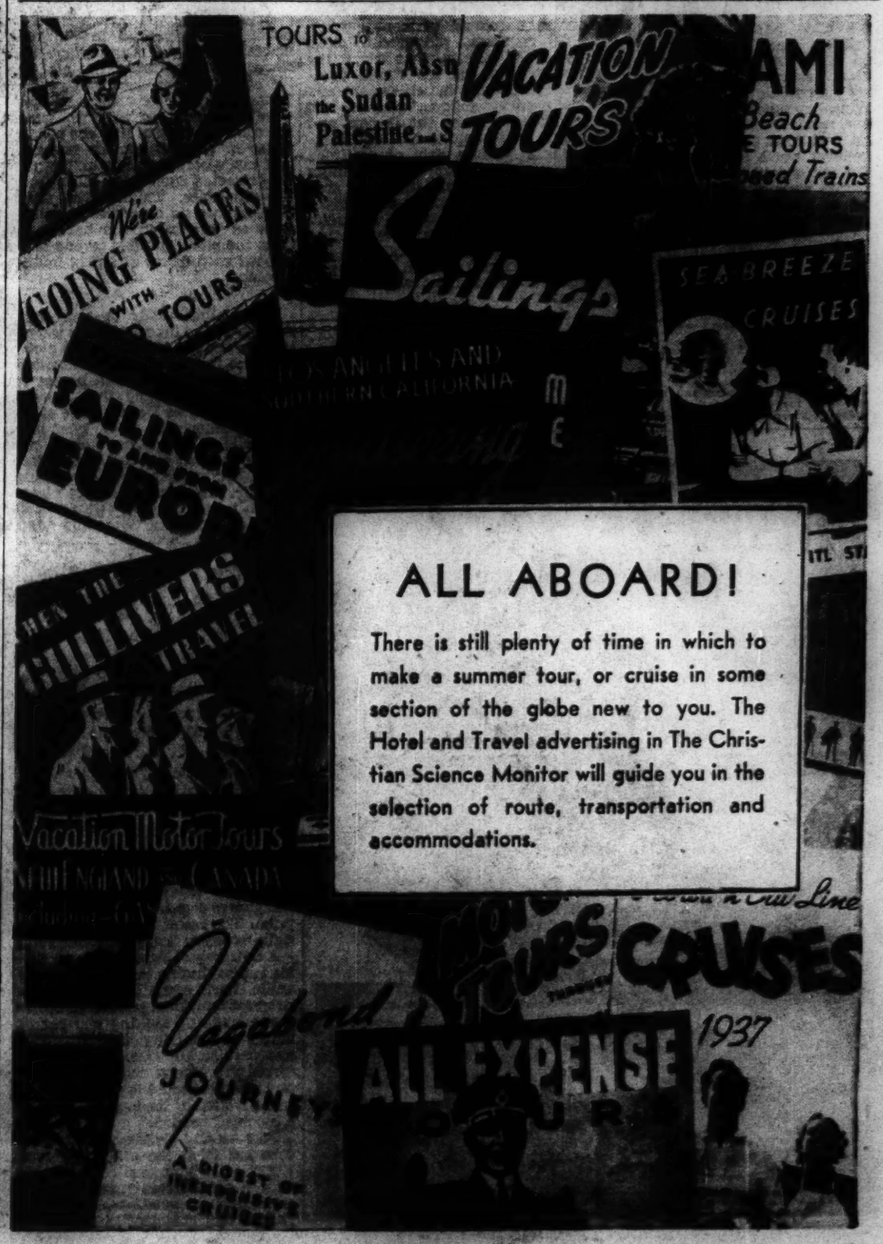

ALL ABOARD!
There is still plenty of time in which to make a summer tour, or cruise in some section of the globe new to you. The Hotel and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will guide you in the selection of route, transportation and accommodations.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Forward and Upward Sweep the New Autumn Hats

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dramatic Millinery to Be Worn Even With Tailored Suits

Ostrich Feathers, Gold Tassels and Pleats Are With Us. Veils Tie in Bows or Float Gracefully.

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Height, towering height, is expressed by crowns, brims and trimmings of the new hats for autumn. The hat of the moment is Schiaparelli's huge felt beret, illustrated on this page, and which demonstrates in its graceful lines the forward and upward sweep basic to so many types.

Indeed, this same forward and upward movement is again expressed by the asymmetrical brim, aggressively left-sided, worn by another of our illustrated models—selected as one of the most important silhouettes in a brimmed shape and one of the most wearable.

Perhaps no hat will be more talked about nor more becomingly worn than the "profile." This is a narrow shape which leaves the left side of the coiffure completely exposed. In the picture we show of it the brim turns up abruptly to produce this half-hat effect; and the irregular outline, with its upward and then downward motion, is very soft and graceful. Other profile hats may be without brim, as for instance, the Highland cap, which, bereft of its center crease, is going to be popular, posed forward and tilted on the head and molded into a long, pointed back, hugging the hair.

Square as an Honest Man's Word

The new off-the-face hat, unlike the profile, the beret, the turban, the toque, and so forth, sits as square and straight as an honest man's word. The halo line formed by an upturned brim is likely to be broken, however, as it is in the ostrich-trimmed model we have chosen as one example of the season's interpretation of this style. Sometimes the exposed forehead results merely from pushing back a toque or turban, but even in these cases, the position is on the square.

The off-the-face hat is not, however, the only type of model thus posed. Coachman hats, shakos (the fez or chechia of yesterday), and certain shapes of Directoire inspiration, such as the square-crowned example illustrated, with rolled brim drawn out like an extended bow on the forehead, would be quite absurd if tilted. There are also peasant bonnets in the race, that must sit as straight as a baby's cap.

The models we have discussed are all high fashion material, in more senses than one, but fashion has more moderate solutions for women of less exalted taste in millinery. Turbans, toques and calots that mold the head and small sailor types wing their way among the more showy creations, humble in form but lofty in trimming. It is a curious fact that what we have known and enjoyed as the casual hat is out of the running, except for active sports. We shall wear dramatic millinery even with tailored suits.

Antelope and Kitten's Purr

Velvet is presented not only in formal models but also in all-day types. Felt, particularly in soft versions, is offered not only for all-day but also for late afternoon functions. Thus we observe that fabrics are playing a puss-in-the-corner game. Antelope and antelope-suede are attractive for dressy hats that go about in motor cars, out of danger from rain-spotting. Some very interesting hats are fashioned of novelty jersey. Chenille, faille, plumage, a soft angora called kitten's purr, and duco suède, which is a patterned sueded leather, are among the fabrics one encounters at the moment in the millinery establishments.

More color is introduced into hats than is usual at this early season, and is explained by the predominance of black suits and dresses. Half-tones are to the fore. Royal blue is seen often in combination with black and is allied with grape in a very chic model by Henri Bendel. Red tends to be mahogany. There are many greyed blues. Castor and chartreuse are used as accents on black and on mahogany, and, in fact, wherever a creative milliner finds the result interesting. Purple with blue; coral and wine with grey-green; fuchsia with purple, constantly recur; and Chinese gold, cherry, magenta, mulberry and a new shade of bright grass-green give great richness of tone to trimmings.

Plumes and Streamers

And how varied these trimmings are! Ostrich plumes, ostrich willow plumes, and bows are perhaps dominant. Rosettes in amusing shapes decorate sailors and plateaus. Découpé pleats one up to look just like a lemon squeezer and places it on an absurd disc, with a result which has dignity despite being funny! Grosgrain ribbon, velvet ribbon and suède are used for bows, bands, streamers. Mme. Lilly Dache has introduced embroidered ribbons brought by her from, I believe, southern Spain. Gold tassels tempt the breezes. Coq feathers, feather fancies, silk pompons, appliquéd galyak, motifs cut from gold kid, all play their part in the pageant. Beside these applied trimmings, self material is subjected to all sorts of interesting treatments, such as elaborate and patterned seaming, pleats, tucks, cording, shirring, drapery, embroidered detail.

Veils are used with the feeling of trimming and are draped in many graceful and dramatic lines. They float, they tie in bows, they coquette with the features of the face. In the case of brimmed models, they are usually worn under the hat.

Forbath and Rejane

Upper Row: Left—Square-Crowned Hat of Directoire Inspiration, but With Modern Touch in Its Drawn-Out Forehead Line and Its Shoulder-Length Veil Draped at the Back. For Occasional and Dramatic Evenis. From Bonwit Teller. Center—New Off-the-Face Hat With Broken Line to Its Brim. Made of a New Suèdelike Material in Mahogany-Red. The Short, Curly Ostrich Plumes Are of a Chartreuse Tone. One Tip Is Drawn Coquettishly Forward Through a Slit in the Felt. Appropriate After Four o'Clock and for Restaurant Dining. By Henri Bendel. Right—The Hat of the Hour—Schiaparelli's Large Black Felt Beret, For Important Afternoon Functions. From Bonwit Teller. Lower Row: Left—Low-Crowned Hat With an Upward-Sweeping Asymmetrical Brim of Royal Blue Felt Which Contrasts With the Black Felt Crown and Black Felt Bow at the Center-Back Beneath the Brim. For All-Day Wear. From Bonwit Teller. Center—The Profile Hat, in Red Velvet. It Illustrates a Dominant Movement in 1937 Millinery, an Upward and Then Downward Sweep. Suitable for Business. By Henri Bendel

Frozen Dressings for Salads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a devotee of frozen salads, I am sure you will like frozen dressings for your summer salad combinations. These dressings are not hard to make and are most refreshing. If wished, they may be made from ice cream and sherbets. Plain vanilla ice cream with some almond extract added, together with some chopped blanched almonds, makes a delicious dressing for fruit salads. Pistachio flavor and chopped pistachio nuts or peanut butter may be used in place of the almonds.

Frozen pineapple sherbet with nut meats added is nice to serve over fruit salads. A rather tart lemon sherbet is fine to use as the basis when a sweet dressing is not desired.

In making these icy dressings it should be remembered that the salad itself must be well chilled before the dressing is added. The dressing should not be placed on the salad until just before serving; and the ices for the dressing should never be frozen too firm or hard, but should be on the creamy, mushy order. The flavors are blended better if the salad mixture is first moistened sparingly with a very little mayonnaise or cream dressing in addition to the icy dressing which tops the whole.

Here are some of these combinations to try:

Frozen Cream Cheese Dressing

Beat together
½ cup soft cream cheese and
½ cup heavy cream until smooth; stir in
½ cup mayonnaise dressing
½ teaspoon paprika and
¼ teaspoon salt. Place in mold, seal and pack down in ice and salt and let stand for 1 hour or more before serving. Makes 1½ cups dressing.

Serve this dressing on a salad combination of
2 cups chopped green cabbage
3 teaspoons chopped watercress
⅔ cup diced breast of chicken
2 tablespoons cooked peas and the grated yolks of
2 hard-cooked eggs.

Frozen Raspberry Dressing

To
1½ cups bottled raspberry juice add
½ cup water, the juice of
1 lemon and
1 tablespoon sugar. Freeze this juice in the usual way and when it is partly frozen add
1 pint of whipped cream sweetened with
¼ cup powdered sugar. Freeze only to a mushy consistency. Makes 3 to 4 cups.

This dressing is delicious served with almost any kind of fruit salad and is especially good on a salad mixture combining the meat from
4 small melons cut in cubes with
2 sliced or diced bananas.

Frozen Orange Dressing

To
1 pint of plain boiled unsweetened custard add
½ cup orange juice, the juice of
1 lemon
1 cup sugar and
½ cup finely chopped nut meats. Turn the dressing into a freezer and freeze to a mushy consistency; then fold in
1 cup cream whipped to a stiff dry froth. Makes 1 quart.

For salad, I use slices of orange and bananas on lettuce nest and sprinkle with chopped walnuts and top with this dressing. It may be arranged in some attractive form. L. C.

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There Are No Blue Mondays in Our Suburb

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

I am glad I live in the suburbs, in an addition that is filled with bright new little houses which are filled with bright new little families. In a neighborhood where very few people have to worry about income taxes but where salaries must be budgeted and heads of households devise ways and means of making both ends meet. It's such fun to come out ahead of the bills at the end of the month, to conquer the balance sheet and perhaps have a tidy sum left over to put into the savings account. That, you may believe, requires some careful planning and real management. But it is a challenge worth meeting.

In our neighborhood one of the favorite ways of defeating the high cost of living is doing the family laundry work at home. So most of our homes have electric washing machines in the basements, and how they do whir and churn and foam on a Monday morning! And how the back yards do fill with flapping lines of white household linens and gay colored garments. White billowing sheets, pillowcases, towels and baby things that rival the whiteness of the few clouds overhead. Blues that match the sky and pinks, reds, yellows, purples and greens that make the flowers and grass look almost dull by comparison. What a debt of gratitude young mothers owe to the chemists who made possible the dyes that give our modern prints such bright lovely fast colors. Quite different, says dear old great-grandmother who loves the gay colors, from the dull butternut brown homespun and dark blue calico of her young days.

* * *

So, far from having Blue Mondays in our suburb, we have the most colorful of days. Yesterday, for instance, I had a really delightful time. Up bright and early so "Daddy" could get to the office on time (along with all the suburbanites), the breakfast dishes and early morning work were done in almost no time, what with Brother and Sister helping gleefully, for they, too, like washday. Then down to the cheery basement to sort and soak and set the new "streamlined" washer going.

Here, again, the housewife has much to be thankful for, in this marvelous labor-saving device, the electric washing machine, and in the delicate yet cleansing soap-flakes and powders on the market. Great-grandmother tells us, when she comes to visit, of how she heated water in an iron pot for washing, and made soft soap out of fat and lye extracted from wood ashes from the fire-place. Thinking of that, how can we do otherwise than rejoice as we run in the hot water from the pipes, sprinkle on the silky smooth soap flakes and plug in the machine.

* * *

The clothes ready to hang out, Brother pulled his red express wagon holding the big clothes-basket along the lines for me while Sister trotted along-side with the small basket of clothes-pins, handing them to me one at a time as I pinned the clean damp garments in place. That is a big help. The sun was warm, the wind was fresh and cool, and it was a fine "drying-day." The birds sang liltingly, neighbors called out pleasant good-mornings, flowers bloomed along the walks, while up and down the whole block of back yards gay dresses and suits danced on the lines as though they too were having a grand time. The washing out, we had a picnic lunch out under the trees, and in the afternoon I darned and sewed on buttons out there while the children played.

How sweet and clean the clothes smelled when we took them down and into the house. There is no fragrance to compare with that of linen dried in the sun and wind—not even new-mown hay. And what a feeling of satisfaction comes from the thought of a day's work well done, and what a sense of happiness in the knowledge of being young and strong and able to do one's part in the making of a home.

Yes, Monday is a bright and lively day in our suburb. Not the old-fashioned "Blue Monday," but rather a blue and white and rainbow-tinted, clean and sparkling, up-to-date Monday. E. N.

A Friday Column

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GARDENING

Garden Seats That Fit Into the Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have seats in our homes because they make for comfort and enjoyment. For a like reason seats should be put in the garden. Some gardeners, who try to do more work than can be crowded into the garden year, may wonder when one finds time to use a garden seat, but as they grow older in the craft they will steal at least a short daily period for contemplation, and then a seat will be needed. In the meantime the rest of the family will want some vantage point from which to enjoy the garden-maker's landscape pictures and, of course, one has to think of one's friends, who will come to offer advice if nothing more.

* * *

Judged from the structural point of view, seats are of two kinds, temporary and permanent. The first of these are usually made of some light material and may be (and usually are) moved around from place to place. From their very nature, they cannot be made a part of the landscape and therefore do not come within the province of these notes. Permanent seats, on the other hand, are as much a part of the garden picture as the plant material used in the design. And it takes just as much careful thought to get the one rightly placed as it does the other.

A permanent seat should be made of some sturdy material which can take the punishment the elements will subject it to during the winters and summers it is in the garden. If of wood the timbers should be large, strong and weather-resisting. Quite often, though, stone will be found a better material. The type of garden will, however, usually determine not only the material to be used in making the seat, but its size and shape as well, a formal garden requiring a more conventional design and material than an informal setting. For that reason stone is often the material used in making the formal garden seat and wood is used in the natural planting, often hand-hewn and left to take on a weathered look if the scene is meant to simulate a wild garden.

Regardless of material and design, the seat should fit into the scene it is meant to decorate, taking into account not only its immediate surroundings, including both plants and other architectural features, but the adjacent buildings as well. This means that the seat should conform in its lines with nearby objects and should add no jarring note as to color or material.

* * *

The placing of seats is of even more importance than the matters already discussed, the fulfillment of their purpose in the scene depending largely upon the positions they occupy. A formal garden, of course, calls for a more or less conventional treatment, such as a seat at the end of the main walk, in pairs facing each other along that walk, or it may be the focal point of a vista. Seats are also always useful in connection with an arbor.

One is not apt to go far wrong in placing seats in a formal garden if conventional design is followed, but it is an entirely different matter to arrange one in a naturalistic planting without injecting a jarring note. It is easier to say what not to do in this respect than it is to make any positive assertions. The real object is to make it appear as a natural part of its setting, something that has always been there, and to impress upon one the fact that the picture would not be complete without it. That accounts for many a seat in informal designs being hidden away in a sequestered spot. C. W. W.

(A Friday Column)

Serving Corn With More Than a Dash of Paprika

Corn on the cob, fresh from the garden or even off the huckster's truck or the distant city vegetable stand, is one of summer's choicest treats. Dripping with butter, seasoned with salt and pepper, it would seem that it had reached the heights of gustatory perfection.

The gourmets, however, ever alert for improvements, have found a new way to make corn on the cob and many other corn dishes even more delicious. When the corn has been seasoned and buttered as usual they add generous quantities of sweet paprika. The result is not only pictorially colorful, but tastily different.

A new way of serving this vegetable is also finding many pleased recruits. Each person at the table is given an individual portion of butter sauce made by melting one pat of butter and stirring in salt, pepper and paprika to taste. The sauce is served in a miniature gravy boat or any small dish and is poured over a small section of the ear of corn with a spoon, as needed.

Paprika also gives added flavor to corn cut from the cob and served either with plain melted butter or with a thin cream sauce. A light sprinkling is good, too, on corn fritters and cream of corn soup.

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Polish Politics Still Rumbling Over Incident in Cracow Crypt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The storm in the crypt of the Wawel Cathedral at Cracow has officially subsided without the international complications which were at one time predicted, but the internal repercussions are still rumbling quite heavily beneath the surface of Polish politics.

The incident arose out of the decision of Monseigneur Sapieha, Prince Archbishop of Cracow, to remove the casket of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski from the cathedral crypt where it had lain pending completion of a final resting-place for the founder of modern Poland.

The Wawel Cathedral is the Westminster Abbey of Poland, and Archbishop Sapieha took the Marshal's casket out of it without consulting the Government, alleging that he could not consent to the crypt being visited by the member of another faith, namely King Carol of Roumania, who was about to pay a special visit to Cracow for this purpose.

The Polish Government immediately offered its resignation to President Moscicki, who refused to accept it. Messages of protest poured in from every side against the Archbishop's action, which was described as "an unforgivable insult to the Polish Nation."

Tension Acute for Time

Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister, immediately took the matter up with Cardinal Cortesi, the Papal Nuncio in Warsaw. The Vatican was called into consultation and for several weeks tension was acute. Polish Legionaries surrounded the Cathedral and threatened to restore the casket to its original place by force. They were persuaded not to do so, however, and the "settlement" which was recently announced leaves the Marshal's casket in its new location in the Tower of Silver Bells, another part of the Wawel structure.

Those who looked below the surface soon came to the conclusion that the incident had very little to do with King Carol. Archbishop Sapieha, who is a member of one of the oldest Polish families, had always been a political opponent of Marshal Pilsudski. The Marshal's name stands in Poland, not merely as that of a national hero but also for a particular policy.

Recently, the Marshal's political heirs and successors, Marshal Edouard Smigly-Rydz and Col. Adam Koc, have been busy constructing a new political party, the National Unity Movement, to carry on the ideas of their old leader. They have been urging influential Roman Catholics to join them. There is reason to believe that Prince Sapieha hoped to put a spoke in the National Unity Movement's wheel.

Vatican on State's Side

In some quarters the dispute has been regarded as a definite clash between church and state. Actually, however, the Vatican's sympathies seem to have been more on the side of the state than of the Archbishop. Years ago, the present Pope, Pius XI, while still Cardinal Ratti, was Papal Nuncio at Warsaw. Prince Sapieha was already Archbishop of Cracow in those days and the two men were frequently brought into contact with each other.

The moment chosen by the Archbishop to throw down the gauntlet to the Polish Government coincided with the opening in Poznan of the great international Roman Catholic Congress of Christ the King which attracted thousands of visitors from many countries, and the Prince's action tended to detract seriously from the success of that gathering. It also involved delicate questions of interpretation of the 1925 Concordat between Poland and the Vatican which defines the respective spheres of church and state.

According to Article 6 of the Concordat, the ecclesiastical authorities have complete control over churches, chapels and cemeteries except in so far as it may be necessary for the civil authorities to protect public order.

Says No Offense Intended

Thus Archbishop Sapieha claimed to be entitled to do as he pleased in the crypt of the Wawel Cathedral. The state authorities, on the other hand, claimed that the Wawel crypt, as the last resting-place of so many Polish kings and other national heroes, belongs to the state as well as to the church.

In the compromise that has now been patched up between the disputants, each side holds to its own point of view in this matter. The Archbishop in a letter to President Moscicki merely says that he had "no intention of giving offense to the President either personally or in his capacity as head of the state."

An official statement accepting this apology declares that the Government draws the conclusion from the Archbishop's letter "that the Wawel crypt is to be regarded as the common property of the state and the church."

Meanwhile, however, Marshal Pilsudski's casket remains in the new resting-place to which it was removed by Archbishop Sapieha, so that for the moment at any rate, the Archbishop seems to have the better of it.

Inventor of Esperanto Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 6—Celebration of the jubilee of the invention of Esperanto began here today in the presence of hundreds of Esperanto-speaking delegates from all parts of the world.

Each year the Esperanto movement holds an international congress in some European city. On this occasion Warsaw was chosen in honor of Ludovic Lazarus Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, who was a Pole, born of Jewish parents in Bielostok in 1859.

Zamenhof initiated Esperanto in 1887, 50 years ago, since when it has made much progress in many countries. Radio programs in Esperanto are frequently given in Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Russia, Holland, Poland, Norway, Iceland, Italy, Yugoslavia, and other lands. Occasional broadcasts have been given in Britain also.

When George V opened the Wembley Exhibition in 1924 his speech was relayed in Esperanto. France is the recordholder for the number of Esperanto radiocasts, giving no fewer than 344 during 1936 alone. Czechoslovakia is the runner-up.

Play Written in Esperanto

Britain has recently come to the fore in the Esperanto world through a play written in that language by Mr. Douglas Boatman, of Westcliff-on-Sea, near Southend. This play was performed with such success by a team of professional Esperanto actors at Brno that a translation of it was called for in Czech. The membership of the English Esperanto Association is about 2000, and there are, roughly, 100 affiliated groups in Britain.

The London Chamber of Commerce examines in Esperanto, and a committee appointed some years ago by the British Association to consider an international language reported in its favor. More than 4000 books have been translated into Esperanto, and it has a considerable literature of its own. A hundred Esperanto magazines appear regularly.

The need for an international language has long been felt. Greek, Latin, and Arabic have all fulfilled this function at one time or another, and Italian was used internationally during the Crusades. There is a widespread conviction today that English may sometime perform a similar office.

Nevertheless, over 200 attempts have been made to devise an international language. These schemes are of two main kinds. One is arbitrary, and unrelated to any natural language. A striking example of this variety was Solresol, based on the notes of the scale. It, however, imposed a great strain on the memory.

Neverthless, over 200 attempts have been made to devise an international language. These schemes are of two related to any natural language. A striking example of this variety was Solresol, based on the notes of the scale. It, however, imposed a great strain on the memory.

Two General Types

The second kind is founded on one or more national languages. The first of these to be used was Volapük, invented by an Austrian priest, Rev. F. Schleger in 1880, seven years before the formulation of Esperanto. Volapük was based, as to 40 per cent of its vocabulary and structure, on English, but its roots were much distorted. By 1889 it had a million followers, but it collapsed because its inventor refused to allow any alterations to be made in it.

But the Volapük research academy continued, and in 1898 produced a better tongue called Idiom Neutral. Later still it elaborated a modified form of Latin.

Esperanto claims various advantages. It is said that its grammar can be grasped in half an hour, that its rules have no exceptions, that its dictionary is small and its spelling phonetic.

Students Earned $62,902

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6—Funds amounting to $62,902.30 toward defraying their college expenses were earned by 758 Virginia Polytechnic Institute students during the past session, C. J. Hyslup, director of student guidance and placement, reports.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Old Gate-Keeper

AT THE main gateway of our sheltered garden in North China where, at midday, the song of the cicadas drowned all other sounds, stood ever at his post our old "Ting Chi" (Gate-keeper). From my earliest childhood, he was a familiar sight.

When we returned from a daily outing in our sedan chairs, there he would be at the opened gate, his long staff in his hand. His butcher blue cotton gown, reaching to his black cotton shoes, his black sleeveless jacket and close-fitting black silk hat over his long pigtail, made him a picturesque figure. Dry as a stick, wrinkled as crackled porcelain, was his old face; but his kindly smile made him beloved by all in that quiet flower garden.

Year in, year out, on long hot summer days, when the air was drowsy with blossom breath, vibrant with the chirping of innumerable crickets; and on winter days, when the bitter wind from the north stung and lashed cruelly, old Ting Chi kept his post as guardian of the garden entrances, custodian of the estate.

* * *

HE MIGHT BE seen waddling up the main avenue with its borders of pink oleanders, conducting a visitor to the big house. His task done, he would stop to push the youngest member of the family in the rope swing suspended from the old apricot tree; or he might roll a ball with young master, or help him fly a kite, at which Ting Chi excelled.

The garden was filled with flowering trees, fruit, and sweet-scented blossom. Pomegranates, lilacs, and yellow roses vied with purple wistaria in providing a riot of color on the orchard wall; and the sacred cassia and the star flower stood in green earthenware pots on the steps leading up to the house. The gardeners, with their branching bamboo brooms, swept the paths under the watchful eye of the old man; or bore water in buckets, slung from poles, on their shoulders, for the flower-beds, if the long ditches that irrigated the garden were dry.

* * *

TING CHI WAS a respected figure in the garden at all seasons, but it was at the Chinese festivals that he assumed his greatest importance.

When New Year came round, the most popular of all the feasts, a flood of visitors had to be conducted up to the great house to do their obeisance to the master and mistress. Ting Chi in his new clothes, as befitted the occasion, himself joined in the *kotow* before the head of the house. Everyone brought presents—dwarf trees of fantastic shapes, vases, cakes, crystallized ginger or lichees, each gift being wrapped in red paper, with the character "Happiness" inscribed upon it. In the evening fire crackers and squibs were let off in the grounds, and hundreds of paper lanterns with gay red tassels swung from the trees and bushes.

A FEW WEEKS later came the lantern festival, when beautiful torch-light processions took place on the lawns or hard courts, and coolies, bearing fanciful vermilion lanterns, wound in and out, forming intricate and luminous patterns in the dark night. Following the torch and lantern procession came a writhing illuminated dragon, struggling for a flaming pearl,—a pearl-shaped lantern borne ahead, that flitted around with elusive, fantastic movements always beyond the dragon's reach. The legend of the dragon and the pearl signifies that the forces of evil ever try to absorb the pearl (emblem of perfection) but it is always beyond and above their grasp.

For many nights after the lantern festival, fireworks were sent up from the terraces between the courts. There were beautiful set pieces, too, representing pagodas, ladies on balconies, pavilions with grape vines, and beds of lifelike flowers. How much we enjoyed it all, while old Ting Chi hovered around, ever mindful of the sparks on bush or grass!

* * *

WHEN AT LAST the time came for the family to depart, two of the young members decided to paint Ting Chi's portrait as a reminder of a faithful servitor. So they called him for a sitting, and afterwards asked him whether he thought the results were good likenesses. Ting Chi said nothing; but the next day he appeared in his best New Year clothes, his face shaven, his pigtail freshly combed, and took his seat. Naturally, the portraits had to be made all over again.

Kindly old man! He was a type of the best Chinese servant, with his cheerfulness, his joviality, and his unswerving loyalty.

K. N.

Nocturne

Name me the nightfall for a sleepy bird;
Name me the twilight for a folded rose;
Name me the purple dusk for fragrance stirred
By rain in blossoming trees. Name me the close
Of day for any hushed and lovely thing
The heart remembers: dew in tufted sod,
A star, a moonlit hill, a drowsy wing:
Name me the darkness for the peace of God.

LEONA AMES HILL

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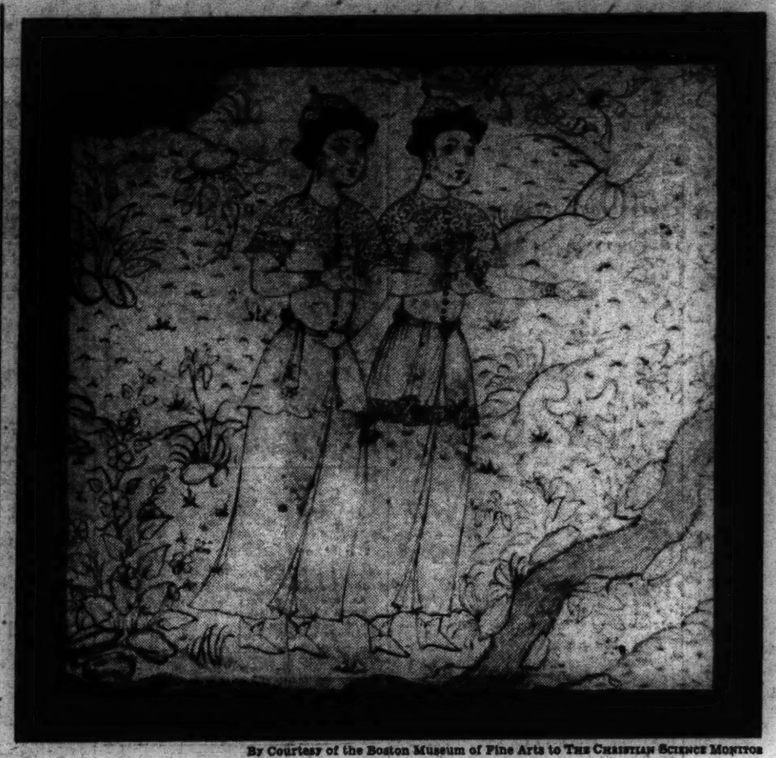

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO FAIRIES: *Persian, Fifteenth Century*

Ore for the Fiction Furnace

THE raw material of fiction, I suppose, is human life. In what a novelist knows about himself, in what he sees others do, in what he learns about the way they feel, he finds the substance that he works into forms suited to his purpose. Often he is a miner, tracing the clues of conduct back into hidden tunnels of motives and unconscious desires.

Sometimes part of the work has been done for him. The ore has already been mined and brought to him, to be melted and cleared of slag as he wills. This has been done for the historical novelist in histories and biographies. For the writer who wishes to reproduce the atmosphere of a place or a period it has been done in published letters, diaries, and memoirs. There are bookloads of promising material to be had for the small trouble of going to a library or a bookshop, and it is a marvel to me that it has not been used more often.

* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, THERE is that Diary of Philip Hone's. Hone was a wealthy New York business man who, in the course of a long and assiduous life, scaled the heights of Society and told about it in his Diary. His father was a carpenter, he himself was an auctioneer in the days of auction monopolies. He was still far from being elderly when he had made enough money to retire, "to learn how to be a gentleman." He travelled, he patronized the arts and helped to build the Italian Opera House, founded the Union Club, and saw his children marry into the Knickerbocker aristocracy. In his Diary, which covers the years from 1828 to 1851, he writes of masked balls and one o'clock breakfasts (one p. m.) eaten to the music of singing birds—in cages—and hidden bands, and followed by dancing. Clubs, city politics, the celebration in honor of Lafayette, the lectures of Fanny Wright, and ironical accounts of conspicuous New Yorkers, whom he greatly relished in spite of his satire, make his Diary, which has been edited by Allan Nevins, a wonderful source book for a novel about New York Uppertendom in the time when old family trees were beginning to be climbed by ambitious shopkeepers. Dixon Wecter found the book useful in writing his non-fiction, "Saga of American Society." Given an American John Galsworthy and Philip Hone's Diary, we might have, I believe, a New York "Forsyte Saga" of the nineteenth century's first half.

* * *

OF AN ENTIRELY different atmosphere, but rich in the color of a more unfamiliar society, is Mary Austin Holley's "Letters of an Early American Traveller: her Life and Works, 1784-1846," edited by Mattie Austin Hatcher. The letters, written by Mrs. Holley to her daughter a hundred years ago, relate the experiences of a delicate, gently-bred woman who left comfort behind her to travel in Texas and other parts of the Southwest, and went through many vicissitudes with her banners always flying. For one who would write a novel of the Southwest, as it was before the Mexican War, here is firsthand, factual description from an interesting viewpoint.

If honest, enterprising, respectable folk make fiction material—there are novelists who think otherwise—the development from pioneer privation to spacious living, as portrayed by Harriet Connor Brown, in "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years," has something in it to reward the searcher for Americana, nineteenth century model, Iowa type.

* * *

THE EARLIER PART of that century, in somewhat the same general locality, received ample but highly colored illumination, many years ago, in Frances Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans," a best-seller of the 1830's. Mrs. Trollope had come from England to restore the family fortune, was disappointed in that purpose, and went home to write about the inhospitable country that had failed to furnish her with a living. Much of her four-years' stay was spent in Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati of 1830 appears in an unflattering close-up, though that is by no means the only part of America in which she discovered domestic manners to be unmannerly.

I do not recall any novel written about life in Quaker families of Rhode Island a hundred years ago. In those quiet milliponds, a stone could be thrown that would make a loud splash and widening circles—abolition, for example, or even the mere burgeoning of a desire for worldly dress and amusements on the part of a son or a daughter. The setting for such a story, but not the domestic conflict, may be found in "Two Quaker Sisters," extracts from the diaries of Elizabeth Buffum Chace and Lucy Buffum Lovell, who were children in Rhode Island when the anti-slavery movement was young and many Friends were committed to it.

* * *

THE SECOND HALF of the nineteenth century is being lavishly supplied with memorabilia. Every publisher's catalogue brings more of them. Margaret Deland, in "If This Be I," wrote honestly and unaffectedly about herself as a little girl in Pennsylvania in the 1860's; and thus, quite unaware, has brought ore for someone who may wish to lay his novel of the Civil War in that region. More self-consciously, Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, in "Being Little in Cambridge," told about social customs among the elite of America's intellectual center in the 1870's. Julia Newberry, a fashionable young miss of Chicago, left a Diary and a Sketch Book belonging to the years from 1869 to 1871, which throw some light on the pursuits of gilded adolescence in that city of new fortunes just before the Fire, and on their school life abroad. It is a charming chronicle of small beer, exactly what is needed for a novel of manners and customs.

"The Letters of Mrs. Henry Adams" are a record of social life among the Hooper and Adams connection, in Massachusetts, in England where they always met the people they knew at home, and in Washington. The letters cover the years between 1872 and 1883.

* * *

THOMAS E. RIPLEY'S "Vermont Boyhood" has a less cosmopolitan atmosphere, but is more distinctively American; for, in a Vermont quarry town, where business and a certain pursuit of culture was combined with rural life, there is the true flavor of New England; at least as it was sixty or seventy years ago.

But suppose a young writer has set his heart on doing a western novel. I do not exactly understand why he needs to do that, when western stories are already pouring forth in such abundance; but suppose that is what he is determined to write. He might find a new pattern if he would look for material in "Old Jules," by Mari Sandoz. With the right handling, a prodigious novel could be made of the ore in that book. It might never succeed in being as engrossing as the character study that Mari Sandoz has made of her father, Swiss immigrant and settler of Western Nebraska in 1884; but the would-be novelist who will read that biography will be rewarded with notes for a background, a mode of living, and perhaps some stimulation of ideas from spectacular incidents in the life of Old Jules. Not that Old Jules himself would do in a novel. He is stranger than fiction.

Or the embryo western novelist might turn to Guy Waring's "My Pioneer Past," based chiefly on diaries kept from 1885 to 1888. Waring had plenty of opportunity to see and describe all aspects of life in his section of the state of Washington; for he was cowman, farmer, storekeeper, justice of the peace, and county commissioner. Here, surely, is ore for the builder of a novel.

* * *

I DO NOT mean that a writer will find plots ready made in any of these books, or characters that he can venture to make his own. What he will find in these and others like them is information and atmosphere; and, above all, something to set his imagination to working. The books differ as much as people's noses. By no means are they equally productive. It is the writer's part to melt the ore in his blast furnace, press out the slag, and hammer the metal to the shape he desires.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE finest pictorial and ornamental gift of Persians was dispensed, not on walls or panels, but in miniature pictures which served for book illustrations. Historic and legendary themes were calligraphically inscribed, and, often, the hand which executed the exquisite lettering drew the delicate illustrations. The line drawings especially show a kinship to sensitive penmanship, and the beautifully modulated strokes of the pen bestowed refinement and vitality upon the subject depicted. There are limits set upon drawing in pen or pencil. Some traditions favor characterization only in outline, without the benefit of light and shade, or color. The line tells all the story, qualifies forms and features, ornaments of costume, traceries of rocks, and plants and trees. The author is apparently indifferent to space, for everything appears flat. But the idea can be conveyed nevertheless, despite the lack of realism.

It is interesting to observe that this drawing of "Two Fairies" was made at approximately the time of Sandro Botticelli, Italian master of line. Utterly unrelated and quite unknown to each other, the Italian artist and the Persian draughtsman had traits in common.

Militant Peacemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world seems to be in need of militant peacemakers. True peacemakers do not go around crying, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace" (Jeremiah 6:14), and there cannot be any peace until conditions are changed. The militant peacemaker, who has the qualities that make a good soldier, recognizes that if peace is worth while it is worth working for, and that the effort to win peace requires courage, discipline, and orderly procedure. As it becomes better understood that peace is more than the absence of military war or strife, the people will awaken to do, as the Psalmist has admonished (Psalms 34:14), "Seek peace, and pursue it." All too often the peacemaker is regarded as one who would allow himself to be robbed of his rights rather than defend them. Whereas, the true peacemaker works for peace lest war and preparations for war rob him of his rights. Moreover, he seeks to aid in the establishment of a firm foundation upon which the structure of industrial, national, and international peace may solidly stand.

This foundation must rest on divine law, understood and demonstrated. Remembering the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law," the Christian Scientist seeks to learn and to love the law of God, Spirit; seeks to know the spiritual ideas or qualities which are governed by divine law, and to bring his thought into obedience to God.

On page 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy says, "The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace." According to these words, peace is demonstrable. When the divine Principle of being is understood aright as governing creation in perfect harmony, order, justice, and peace, then all strife will cease. When it becomes universally understood that God is the one source of all good, justice, equality, men will seek a right understanding of God's law, through which to demonstrate justice, even as they must understand the multiplication table in order to utilize it. A knowledge of the divine Principle governing man enables one to demonstrate justice, even as knowledge of the multiplication table enables one to prove the rules governing numbers. It should be apparent to all that true peace cannot be obtained by material armaments.

St. Paul, who was a great warrior for Truth, in the early part of the first century, presents us with an excellent example of militant peacemaking. In his second letter to the Corinthians he declares (10:4), "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." In other words, Paul did not employ material weapons, which destroy not the foe of mankind—suppositious mortal mind—but destroy humanity's highest efforts. Paul knew that material weapons were, even in his day, outmoded, useless. Being an intelligent peacemaker, as well as a courageous soldier of Truth, Paul set forth a rule which is in perfect agreement with Mrs. Eddy's words on page 118 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness." These are the foes of mankind. They are foes not only to personal peace, but also to industrial, national, and international peace. As each individual recognizes the erroneous beliefs of mortal mind as enemies, and treats them as enemies by casting them out of his consciousness, he becomes a spiritual peacemaker.

Mrs. Eddy was a militant peacemaker. She used not carnal weapons, but the spiritual weapons which are mighty "to the pulling down of strong holds." She pulled down the strong hold of the false belief of life in matter, which deludes mortals into believing there are many minds and many nations at strife with one another. Her teachings thoroughly expose the lie of material sense which would claim that some men or nations have abundance, while others are poverty-stricken; that some are strong and powerful, while others are weak and at the mercy of unscrupulous forces. With the right understanding of God and His divine law she established a church which is demonstrating the power of divine law to heal and save. Her followers, faithful in rejecting the falsities of material sense, and steadfast in holding to the truth about God and His spiritual creation, are finding the great peace promised to those who love His law.

The active peacemaker knows that the false belief of life in matter must be conquered if peace is to prevail. He also knows that when Mrs. Eddy established The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, she gave to the world the most efficient organization for permanent peace. Active obedience to the rules governing this church disciplines and systematizes individual thinking in such a way as to make valiant peacemakers who realize that true Christianity constitutes our real protection against war. Then as the church militant advances toward the church triumphant true peacemakers may reiterate Mrs. Eddy's comforting words on page 120 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Let us rejoice, however, that the clarion call of peace will at length be heard above the din of battle, and come more sweetly to our ear than sound of vintage bells to villagers on the Rhine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Bojovní tvůrci míru

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ZDÁ se, že svět potřebuje bojovných tvůrců míru. Praví tvůrci míru neobcházejí křičíce: "Pokoj, pokoj!" ježto není žádného pokoje" (Jeremiáš 6:14), a pokoje nemůže býti, dokud se nezmění poměry. Bojovný tvůrce míru, jenž má vlastnosti činící dobrého vojáka, uznává, že stojí-li mír za to, stojí i za námahu, a že úsilí po dosažení míru vyžaduje odvahy, kázně a spořádaného postupu. Bude-li lépe porozuměno, že mír jest více než nepřítomnost vojenské války neb zápasu, probudí se lidé k tomu, aby činili jak je Žalmista vyzývá (Žalm 34:15): "Hledej pokoje, a stihej jej!" Až příliš často pohlíží se na tvůrce míru jako na toho, kdo by spíše připustil, aby byl oloupen o svá práva, než aby je bránil. Kdežto pravý tvůrce míru pracuje pro mír, aby válka a přípravy na válku jej neoloupily o jeho práva. Nad to hledí pomáhati při ustavení pevného základu, na němž by bezpečně stála budova průmyslového, národního a mezinárodního míru.

Tento základ musí spočívati na božském zákonu, jemuž bylo porozuměno a jenž byl skutky prokázán. Připomínaje si slova Žalmistova (Žalm 119:165): "Pokoj mnohý mají ti, kteříž milují zákon tvůj", hledí Křesťanský Vědec naučiti se zákonu Boha, Ducha, a milovati jej; hledí poznati duchovní ideje čili vlastnosti, jež spravovány jsou božským zákonem, a uvésti své myšlení v poslušnost k Bohu.

Na str. 279. v knize "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (První Církev Krista, Vědce a různé) praví Mary Baker Eddy: "Princip Křesťanské Vědy prokazuje mír". Podle těchto slov lze mír skutkem prokázati. Bude-li porozuměno božskému Principu bytí správně, totiž že spravuje vše, co stvořeno jest, v dokonalé harmonii, v řádu, spravedlnosti a pokoji, pak ustane všechen zápas. Bude-li všude porozuměno tomu, že Bůh jest jediným zdrojem všeho dobra, spravedlnosti a rovnosti; pak lidé budou hledati právě porozumění Božímu zákonu, aby jim prokázali spravedlnost, právě tak, jako musí rozuměti násobilce, chtějí-li ji užívati. Znalost božského Principu ovládajícího člověka uschopňuje nás prokazovati spravedlnost, stejně jako znalost násobilky uschopňuje nás dokazovati pravidla; jimiž řízena jsou čísla. Mělo by býti zjevné všem, že pravý mír nemůže býti dosažen hmotnou výzbrojí.

Sv. Pavel, který byl velkým bojovníkem za Pravdu v prvním období prvního století, podává nám výborný příklad bojovného tvoření míru. V druhém dopise ke Korintským prohlašuje (10:4): "Odění rytéřování našeho není tělesné, ale mocné v Bohu k vyvrácení ohrad". Jinými slovy: Pavel nepoužíval hmotných zbraní, jež neničí nepřítele lidstva—předpokládanou smrtelnou mysl—ale ničí nejvyšší úsilí lidstva. Pavel věděl, že hmotné zbraně byly, i za jeho časů, zastaralé, nepotřebné. Poněvadž byl inteligentním tvůrcem míru právě tak jako odvážným bojovníkem za Pravdu, prohlásil Pavel pravidlo, jež dokonale souhlasí se slovy Mrs. Eddy na stránce 118. v "Miscellaneous Writings" (Rozmanitých spisech): "Neznalost sebe sama, svévůle, samospravedlnost, chtíč, žádostivost, závist, msta jsou nepřáteli milosti, míru a pokroku; musíme jim mužně čeliti a přemoci je, nebo vykoření všechno štěstí". To jsou nepřátelé lidstva. Jsou nepřáteli nejen osobního míru, ale též míru průmyslového, národního a mezinárodního. Jak každý jednotlivec poznává, že mylná věření smrtelné mysli jsou nepřáteli a jedná s nimi jako s nepřáteli tím, že je vymítá ze svého vědomí, tak se stává duchovním tvůrcem míru.

Mrs. Eddy byla bojovným tvůrcem míru. Nepoužívala tělesných zbraní, leč zbraní duchovních, jež jsou mocné "k vyvrácení ohrad". Vyvrátila ohradu falešného věření v život ve hmotě, které svádí smrtelníky ve věření, že je mnoho mysli a mnoho národů, jež spolu zápasí. Její učení úplně odhaluje leč smrtelného smyslu, který by chtěl tvrditi, že někteří lidé nebo národové žijí v nadbytku, kdežto jiní mají bídu; že někteří jsou silní a mocní, kdežto jiní jsou slabí a v moci bezohledného násilí. S pravým porozuměním Bohu a Jeho božskému zákonu založila církev, která prokazuje moc božského zákona uzdravovati a spasiti. Její stoupenci, stálí v odmítání liživostř hmotného smyslu a pevní v přidržování se pravdy o Bohu a Jeho duchovní tvorbě, nalézají velký mír, přislíbený těm, kdož milují Jeho zákon.

Činorodý tvůrce míru ví, že nesprávné věření v život ve hmotě musí býti přemoženo, má-li vládnouti mír. Ví též, že když Mrs. Eddy založila The First Church of Christ, Scientist (První Církev Krista, Vědce), v Bostonu, Massachusetts, dala světu nejúčinnější organisaci pro trvalý mír. Cílě uposlechnutí pravidel, které vládnou této církvi, ukázní a současně vycvičí individuální myšlení takovým způsobem, že vychová statečné tvůrce míru, kteří jsou si vědomi, že právě Křesťanství ustavuje naši skutečnou ochranu proti válce. Pak, když církev bojující pokročí na církev vítěznou, mohou praví tvůrci míru opakovati posilující slova na stránce 120. v "Miscellaneous Writings": "Těšme se však, že mírová výzva pojnice bude konečně přece slyšena i přes hřmot bitvy, a dosáhne našeho sluchu lahodněji, než zní hlahol zvonků vinobraní vesničanům na Rýně".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Colonel Pargiter at Dinner

CROSBY held open the door of the dining-room as she waited for them to come down. The silver paid for polishing, she thought. Knives and forks rayed out round the table. The whole room, with its carved chairs, oil paintings, the two daggers on the mantelpiece, and the handsome sideboard—all the solid objects that Crosby dusted and polished every day—looked at its best in the evening. Meat-smelling and serge-curtained by day, it looked lit up, semi-transparent in the evening. And they were a handsome family, she thought as they filed in—the young ladies in their pretty dresses of blue and white sprigged muslin; the gentlemen so spruce in their dinner jackets. She pulled the Colonel's chair out for him. He was always at his best in the evening; he enjoyed his dinner; and for some reason his gloom had vanished. He was in his jovial mood. His children's spirits rose as they noted it.

"That's a pretty frock you're wearing," he said to Delia as he sat down.

"This old one?" she said, patting the blue muslin.

There was an opulence, an ease and charm about him when he was in a good temper that she liked particularly. People always said she was like him; sometimes she was glad of it—tonight for instance. He looked so pink and clean and genial in his dinner-jacket. They became children again when he was in this mood, and were spurred on to make family jokes at which they all laughed for no particular reason. . . .

Delia liked listening to her father's stories about India. They were crisp, and at the same time romantic. They conveyed an atmosphere of officers dining together in mess jackets on a very hot night with a huge silver trophy in the middle of the table.

He used always to be like this when we were small, she thought. He used to jump over the bonfire on her birthday, she remembered. She watched him flicking cutlets dexterously on to plates with his left hand. She admired his decision, his common sense.—From "The Years," by VIRGINIA WOOLF (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

When I Come Home At Night

When I have come back home at night
I very softly close the door,
Make sure the latch, switch on the light,
And find, as I have found before
So many times, a troupe of friends
Patiently waiting my return.
Their homely presence always lends
Good cheer, and it's of small concern
That one's a desk and one a chair,
And one a low-boy, one a stool,
And sofas placed with loving care,
Upholstered in brocade and crewel.
With antique dignity they range
Around the room in group or row—
And surely it is not too strange
That I have come to love them so.
How could one well be lonely who
Had such stanch comrades at her call?
O that would never, never do—
It would indeed offend them all!

And so it is that through the years
I smile and say: "Good-night, my dears!"

VELMA HITCHCOCK

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1937

Shoe Inquiry Favored Into Foreign Costs

Walsh Resolution Wins Approval of Senate Committee

Precedent Seen

Hull Opposed Action as Prejudicial to Pact With Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—An important precedent may have been established by the Senate finance committee yesterday in reporting favorably the resolution of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts calling for a Tariff Commission investigation of the differences in foreign and domestic production costs of cemented shoes. In favoring, by a 10 to 2 vote, the Walsh proposal, the committee virtually decided that the operation of the reciprocal trade agreement law should not prevent Congress from asking, whenever it wishes, for specific information from the Tariff Commission.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull had written to the committee to oppose favorable action on the Walsh resolution. He stated, in effect, that it would interfere with contemplated negotiations for a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, leading foreign source of cemented shoes.

Passage of the resolution "would have an unfavorable effect upon our foreign trade relations," Secretary Hull asserted. But Senator Walsh declared to the committee yesterday that "to accept the suggestions of the State Department would be equivalent to abandoning" the long-time policy of Congress in asking the Tariff Commission for production costs information.

New England Backing

The Walsh resolution, which looks toward higher tariffs against the increasing flood of cemented shoe imports, has had the vigorous backing of New England shoe manufacturers. When word was announced about two weeks ago that Secretary Hull opposed the resolution, Senator Walsh was deluged with wires from shoe manufacturers, declaring that their industry is endangered by the growing Czechoslovakian imports.

In 1935, Senator Walsh states, imports of women's and misses' cemented shoes totaled 177,512 pairs. For the first four months of this year they totaled 1,063,293, which means, if the ratio is maintained, the 1937 total will be well over 3,000,000 pairs, "which is practically 10 per cent of the United States production."

On Women's Shoes

With the approval of Senator Walsh, the finance committee amended his resolution to cover only the imports of women's and misses' cemented shoes. "These are the principal types of shoes now being imported into this country in competition with domestic shoes," he stated.

In asking the finance committee to ignore the protest from Secretary Hull, Senator Walsh protested against any ruling being established which would deny to Congress, or the public, full information in reference to the differences in cost of production of domestic and foreign products in competition with each other, at any time when domestic industries are threatened with serious economic losses, and with conditions that might result in a substantial increase in unemployment by reason of these importations.

Small-Boy Pockets Rivaled by Teacher

By the Associated Press

Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 6

School teachers are pressing young boys for the honor of being champion knicknack carriers—at least in Pawtucket.

One of several teachers invited to compete in an unexpected pocket inventory at the Pawtucket Boys' Club, produced 34 articles from her pocketbook. The contest winner, 11-year-old Lucius Wright, just shaded her with 35.

Included among his pocket possessions were 14 match covers, a screwdriver, a jackknife, several rubber bands, three washers, a tire valve cap, four steel nuts, a toy owl, a burned candle and half of a two-cent stamp.

The teachers produced compacts, lipsticks, powder puffs, nail polish, nail files, bobby pins, jewelry, trinkets, and letters.

Boston Protests Findings on Ocean Freight Rates

Boston today refused to take "no" for an answer to its plea for equality with New York in ocean freight rates on coffee from Colombia.

Vigorous protests at the recent findings of the National Maritime Commission examiner were filed today with the Maritime Commission at Washington in behalf of the Commonwealth, the city of Boston the Boston Port Authority, the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston and the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The protests were in the form of "exceptions" to the findings, in which opportunity was requested for oral argument before the commission prior to the handing down of a decision.

Boston Rate $2 Higher

Ocean freight rates are $2 a ton higher to Boston than to New York on coffee from Colombia. This, the Port Authority argues, is "undue preference" for New York and "prejudice against Boston." The case has been pending nearly two years.

An order is asked "condemning the steamship conferences for arbitrarily plussing the Boston rates $2 a ton through fixing divisions of the through ocean charges and through such device controlling the entire movement of Colombian coffee and thus preventing outside carriers from coming in and establishing services to Boston."

Reply is made to each finding of the examiner in 27 typewritten pages; outstanding among these replies are:

Evidence of Diversion

Finding—"No evidence of actual diversions of coffee traffic was submitted."

Exception—"Not required. It is sufficient to show that we are precluded by an unlawful rate adjustment from handling shipments that would ordinarily move through Boston . . . The examiner errs in concluding we have not established a case of undue preference of New York . . . The port of Boston and shippers have not been afforded the opportunity to compete on an equal basis. . . . Testimony of competent witnesses is definitely to the effect that there will be such movements if given an equal basis of ocean rates."

Finding—"The record indicates that Colombian coffee is principally used for blending with Brazilian coffee."

Exception—"Most glaring error of the examiner is that he failed to give consideration to testimony of four witnesses . . . who seek to move green Colombian coffee through Boston to interior points."

Finding—"It is apparent from the record that factors other than ocean rate differential are largely responsible for loss of business, if any, by Boston coffee brokers and importers."

Fin Com Hears Story Of 'Mystery Witness'

In Boston Today

Codman Hill Case Hearings Moved

Appearing as the much heralded "mystery" witness, Charles P. Riley, Dorchester plumber, today told the Boston Finance Commission that he did $540 worth of work at the home of Edmund Mansfield, the Mayor's brother, and other plumbing work at the homes of Maj. Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of public buildings, and George L. Driscoll, a city employee who checked the bills of the George Robert White Fund.

In each instance, the witness testified under the close quizzing of the Fin Com's special prosecutor, George R. Farnum, he was paid in cash, in small installments, given to him at City Hall.

He said that in the case of the work done at the home of Edmund Mansfield at 34 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, the installation of a bathroom was ordered by William L. Driscoll, head of the Codman Hill Construction Company. It is the relations between the White Fund and the Codman Hill concern that is currently occupying the Finance Commission.

Tells of Payments

Mr. Riley said that he was paid for the work by the Codman Hill head in cash installments ranging from $20 to $10.

He said that Major Hall arranged personally for the work at his home at 44 Premlett Street, Dorchester, and paid the $368 in cash installments in his office.

George L. Driscoll, Mr. Riley testified, also arranged for the work done at his 58 Greenwood, Hyde Park, home and paid the $350 in installments at City Hall.

This testimony was the high point of the morning session, which was removed to the Gardner Auditorium today from the Council Chambers at City Hall where it had previously

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Boston's Weather: Continued Warm

Many swimming suits will have little opportunity to get thoroughly dry today and tomorrow. The Weather Bureau in Boston forecasts continued warm, but partly cloudy weather, with every prospect of prolonged high humidity carried on mild southern breezes.

At 11 a. m. today the official thermometer at the East Boston Airport beside the harbor, stood at 84 degrees—one degree higher than at the same hour yesterday but two lower than the day before. However it was thought likely that its steady climb would land it very near 90 before the afternoon was over.

The humity stood at 82 per cent at 8 a. m., but dropped to 76 per cent shortly before 10 o'clock.

At 1 p. m. this afternoon Chief Weatherman Harold G. Noyes announced that a possibility of the arrival of Boston's famous east wind later in the day had arisen—promising more comfortable temperatures near to the shore, if the tentative prediction is fulfilled.

At the same hour all employees, except skeleton forces, at both City Hall and State House were released for the day to find cool relief in any way they saw fit—whether or not the East wind undertook the air conditioning job outlined for it by Mr. Noyes.

A few whiffs of East wind did actually find their way to the airport weather observatory soon after 1 p. m., holding the rising mercury down to 85 degrees. But when the weather vane swerved definitely back to the southwest position, it climbed quickly again and had reached 89 degrees by 2 p. m.

WPA Labor Stand Assailed by Union

Protests against the use of unskilled labor on several WPA projects in Quincy when well qualified union men are "in dire distress," were lodged today by Joseph Burton, president of the local branch of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, at WPA offices and the State House.

In the protest, signed by Mr. Burton and six members of his union, objections were raised also to the bringing of unskilled labor from points 15 to 20 miles away from Quincy to work on the new high school stadium.

The union men protested further against a situation under which, they said, unskilled workers were able to get enough knowledge of their own trades through working on WPA projects to enable them later to undertake private jobs in the city at a "ridiculous contract price."

Have You Tried Monstera Deliciosa

Looking like a cross between a green pine cone and an ear of corn and tasting like a combination of banana, pineapple and strawberry, the monstera deliciosa has arrived in Boston markets from Florida in time for fruit cups and salads this week-end. It may be broken into kernels and used in fruit cups or simply sliced and served by itself or in salads. The price is 50 cents each.

Among other fruits appearing now are Ribier grapes and red Malagas from California, selling at 25 cents a pound, and Million Dollar peaches from the same State. The latter are golden fleshed and as big as oranges. They are priced at 10 cents each or $1 a dozen.

At vegetable stalls Brussel sprouts and native turban squash are among the latest arrivals. The sprouts are selling for 32 cents a quart and the squash for from 8 to 10 cents a pound.

Striped bass is popular—and plentiful—in the fish markets now. Caught off the Gurnet, along the shore toward Plymouth, it is selling at 20 to 25 cents a pound. Fresh swordfish is priced at from 35 to 45 cents a pound and halibut at from 30 to 40 cents.

Meat prices continue to advance. Lamb cuts are recommended as offering more for the money than some other varieties. Legs of lamb this week end costing around 35 cents a pound and loins from 36 to 38 cents. Forequarters are 18 cents, rib lamb chops from 45 to 50 cents and kidney chops from 65 to 80 cents.

Kelly Assails Extra Contracts

Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly disclosed this afternoon that 24 of the 54 extra contracts now before the Governor's council for approval or disapproval would add $1,000,000 to the cost of the projects involved.

He described this sum as "amazing," called for a halt to "the favorite contractors' holiday at the expense of the taxpayers" and said the public will be able to "imagine" how much the balance of the 54 extra contracts total.

The total was obtained by the Lieutenant Governor as a member of a special committee of the Governor's council, which is investigating recent extra contracts of the State Department of Public Works. Only 24 of the 54 have received final estimates from William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, Mr. Kelly said.

Constitution Day Plans Go Forward

The special Sesquicentennial Commission, headed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, will meet Aug. 12, to draw up preliminary plans for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution in Massachusetts, it was announced in the Governor's office yesterday.

The commission will work in conjunction with the Federal Commission, directed by Congressman Sol Bloom of New York.

Celebration of the signing of the Constitution will begin throughout the country on Sept. 17, which has been designated Constitution Day.

'Mystery Witness' at Fin Com Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

George R. Farnum (Left) Charles P. Riley (Seated)

Mr. Farnum, Special Counsel for the Finance Commission, Questions Mr. Riley, Dorchester Plumber, Who Appeared at Gardner Auditorium, State House, as Today's "Mystery Witness" as the Fin Com Continued Its Examination Into the City's George Robert White Fund and Its Relation to the Codman Hill Construction Company

Flood Pact Bill In Congress Bars States on Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The possibility of special legislative sessions being called this summer in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont definitely loomed today as a new flood control compact bill was introduced into the House today by Representative Joseph B. Casey of Massachusetts and in the Senate by Senator Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire.

This new measure is said to bear the endorsement of President Roosevelt, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Power Commission. It is the bill which the President told Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts this week was "in the works."

Its passage was freely forecast.

Requires States' Action

The measure requires the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont to enter into new Connecticut and Merrimack valley compacts. These new pacts must be purely for flood control. They must not touch on power, control over which is retained in the Federal Government, and the latter also would hold title to the land and reservoirs.

If Vermont or New Hampshire should not care to enter such a compact that situation would be taken care of under a provision which authorizes the Secretary of War, without getting the consent of the state involved, to enter into that state and acquire the necessary land, easements and rights of way. Two or more states, however, must enter into a compact to make it effective.

The bill provides that the consent of Congress need not be obtained for the new compact. All matters will be handled through the Secretary of War. In view of the administration endorsement which it bears, the new measure is expected to obtain speedy hearings in the House flood control and Senate Commerce Committees, with a view to passage before adjournment of this session.

New Pacts Necessary

Proponents of the measure claim that, after its passage by Congress, the four states can hold special sessions of their legislatures, new

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Sopwith to Return Within Two Years, Newport Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6—After watching the English challenger, T. O. M. Sopwith, lose four straight races to Harold S. Vanderbilt, the people of this seaport town are already talking of a return engagement for Mr. Sopwith.

The best guess of most of the experts is that the English skipper will return in two years. Regardless of whether he lost his second challenge, he is determined to bring another challenger across the waters.

Right now Mr. Sopwith is looking forward to some "clean racing and sport" in the coming series of races for the five J Class boats in the New York Yacht Club cruise and the Marblehead series to be held at Marblehead the last week in August.

Mr. Sopwith refused to state when he would issue another challenge, but said the defender, Ranger, with her new tank test methods, would revolutionize yacht racing design. "Ranger was a faster boat, and I am not discouraged."

Quincy Beaches Open to Bathers

There was rejoicing along the banks of Black's Creek in Quincy this morning when signs prohibiting bathing on its beaches because of pollution of its water were taken down as the thermometer climbed steadily toward another high mark.

In the past few days the flash boards under the bridge over which the Wollaston Boulevard crosses the mouth of the creek, have been removed, permitting a free flow of water from the bay in and out of the creek, and nearly draining it at low tide twice a day. The boards had been placed there—producing the "reversing falls of Quincy"—in order to retain a fair depth of water at the creek beaches at low tide.

Since their removal, tests have been made under the direction of State Commissioner of Public Health Henry D. Chadwick, which proved that the pollution has been eliminated, he notified the Quincy Health Department this morning. A very slight degree of pollution remains, he said, but "no more than that found at other public bathing beaches."

Yachtsmen Shift Their Interest To Marblehead Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—Yachting's premier attraction—the America's Cup races—is over and local yachtsmen, turning from the spectator roles they have played in the last ten days, once again took up tiller and sheet today in preparation for one of the greatest of American regattas, Marblehead Race Week, probably second only to the America's Cup races in national yachting interest.

The mainland ferry was pinched today as it squeezed itself through infrequent narrow lanes of Marblehead harbor on its hourly trek from the mainland to the Neck.

Some of the finest lumber, picked with care from the greatest of forests, has been floated into this bottle-neck harbor by means of great yardage of canvas.

Echoes of the America's Cup races are still reverberating around this seaport, and the people of this town are awaiting the scheduled series between the five J boats the last week in August. Both Endeavours, Rainbow, Ranger and Yankee are scheduled to meet in this Marblehead series after the New York annual cruise, which begins Aug. 16.

This coming week, which will attract a turnout of more than 400 yachts, small and large, will see Chandler Hovey, commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, bringing his Rainbow to these waters as flagship for the huge armada. Rainbow was hauled up the ways of the William Manchester Yards in Newport two days ago, in preparation for the jaunt to this port. At the time Mr. Hovey expressed the hope that Gerard B. Lambert would bring his Yankee up to the races for a series of brushes between the two yachts before the New York Yacht Club cruise. Whether this is in actual prospect wasn't known today.

Last year a record starting line fleet of 401 boats was set on the Boston Yacht Club on Wednesday, a tidal mark which stands as the highest in this country. This year as interest in Massachusetts yachting surpasses previous records and jumps to the fore as one of this country's sports, last year's mark is expected to fall easily.

Hurley Gains Confidence Of Labor Group

State Federation Deletes Criticism of Governor From Resolution

Mansfield Assailed

Move for Unity Parley With C. I. O. Goes Down to Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6—Sentiment at the fifty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor toward Gov. Charles F. Hurley today swung around from a highly critical to a friendly note.

The friendship of the delegates, representing between 150,000 and 200,000 labor union members in this state, is highly prized in political circles.

The change in the convention's attitude was shown today when the delegates endorsed the action of their resolutions committee in eliminating severe criticism of the Governor from a resolution.

Criticism Eliminated

The resolution, praising the legislature for voting repeal of the teachers' oath law, originally condemned Mr. Hurley for vetoing the repealer.

The committee, it was announced, first softened the wording of the criticism, then deleted it altogeter with the approval of the resolution's sponsors, who were five teachers.

The delegates approved the resolution as reported by the committee.

The fifth and final day's session of the convention in Memorial Auditorium here was devoted to cleaning up the last of a multitude of resolutions, with election of officers scheduled as the last major item of business before adjournment.

Victory for Gatelee Seen

Principal contest in the elections is between John F. Gatelee, of Springfield, seeking re-election as president, and Ernest A. Johnson, of Boston, who is opposing him. Observers predict an easy victory for Mr. Gatelee.

Also assured is the re-election of Robert J. Watt of Cambridge, as secretary-treasurer. He is unopposed.

The original wording of the teachers' oath resolution expressed the "strongest condemnation of Governor Hurley's action (his veto) as a denial of the express will of the people and an attack on the interests of organized labor."

Members of the resolutions committee, headed by Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., modified this by substituting the words, "The convention regrets that Governor Hurley marred an otherwise good record on labor legislation by his veto of the teachers' oath repeal bill."

Before the changed resolution could be reported to the floor, however, the original sponsors requested all reference to the Governor be deleted, and this was done.

Praised for Co-operation

"The Governor made quite an impression on the delegates when he appeared here on Tuesday," explained Mr. Fenton, "by his praise of Commissioner Moriarty (James T. Moriarty, State Labor Commissioner and former president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor).

"The delegates felt we now have greater co-operation from the Department of Labor than ever before and did not want to antagonize the Governor since he has been co-operating so well of late."

The convention smoothed even further its relations with the Governor by adopting later a resolution, specially introduced at the last minute, congratulating him on his stand in favor of a five-day week for state employees, announced at the convention on Tuesday.

Mansfield Criticized

In introducing this resolution, J. Arthur Moriarty, secretary of the Boston Typographical Union, sharply assailed Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, for opposing the five-day week for city employees.

"Mr. Mansfield is the greatest disappointment we in organized labor have come in contact with," he declared. "He is forcing typographical workers in the city printing plant to scab by working longer than union hours in private plants."

In another resolution, the convention endorsed the work of the International Labor Organization at Geneva as a contribution to social justice and world peace.

James A. Wilson, permanent United States representative at the I. L. O., addressed the convention prior to passage of the resolution. He said adoption of a convention fixing the 40-hour week as standard in all industries of the world is "possible" next year.

The 40-Hour Week

Previously, international conferences conducted by the I. L. O. have fixed the 40-hour-week standard only for specific industries, such as the textile industry, for which an international convention is now awaiting Senate approval.

Mr. Watt is the American labor member of the governing body of the I. L. O.

A telegram from James Roosevelt, son and secretary to the President, was read to the convention. Expressing regrets that he could not attend the gathering, he wired: "I had hoped to express to you all my belief that the great strides which labor has made in the past few years will be continued and carried forward. I feel there is much yet to be accomplished and that none of us should relax our efforts."

Mr. Roosevelt has been mentioned

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Woman Named Rhode Island Librarian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6—An appointment that evoked praise from all parts of the State was made during the week when Miss Grace Sherwood was named State Librarian to succeed Herbert O. Brigham. Both administration and anti-administration leaders agree

The Week in Rhode Island

that her training and experience admirably equip her for holding the high post.

Miss Sherwood has been serving the State Library division for 30 years with the exception of a one-year period during the World War when she went overseas to serve both as a nurse near the front and as a director of activities for the soldiers.

Library work is her career and has been even from the time she was a student in High School in Providence and at Pembroke College. While attending Pembroke she assisted in the State Library. After being graduated, she became a regular employee of the State Library.

Headed Reference Bureau

For many years she has conducted the legislative reference bureau for the State and through this work has become well known to most of the State's legislators.

Municipal Spending

For the first time in its history, the city of Providence's expenditures for the first three-fourths of the fiscal year exceeded revenue for the period, the Providence Governmental Research Bureau reports. Expenditures of $13,788,568, as of July first, represent 102.7 per cent of revenues at that time.

The chief problem, the Research Bureau says, is to devise a system to prevent departments of the city government from spending most of the total appropriations during the first few months of the fiscal year. Other cities and towns and the state itself, the report points out, have solved the problem by quarterly allotment of funds to heads of departments. Its general success suggests that it might be worked out satisfactorily in Providence, the bureau says.

Miss Griffith Ousted

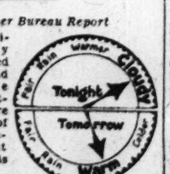
Another long career with the State was ended during the week when Miss Anna I. Griffith was dismissed after 20 years of service as head of the State Children's Bureau. No ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, continued warm tonight and Saturday; gentle winds mostly westerly. (Locally, there is a possibility of temporary slight relief from light shore breeze this afternoon.



Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts—Partly cloudy, probably showers in the southeast portion tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate west winds over the north portion and gentle variable winds over the south portion, becoming fresh north over the central portion, late tonight or Saturday. Weather partly overcast with showers over the central portion tonight and Saturday.

Rhode Island—Partly cloudy, probably showers tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	88	Minneapolis	72	76
Bermuda	84	72	New Orleans	90	86
Chicago	70	86	New York	74	84
Denver	68	90	Norfolk	76	86
Helena	70	90	Philadelphia	72	90
Jacksonville	76	88	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	62	82	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	86	90	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 6.
B—Maximum Aug. 5

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:42 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Saturday, 12:59 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Householders Build Their Own Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 6—"Each day, as the sun dipped toward the western hills, men and women dropped their household tasks and, armed with rakes and shovels, repaired to the streets outside their homes and labored until darkness, building gutters and repairing roadways for their common usage."

The foregoing is not an extract from the history of the sturdy men and women who 300 years ago converted the wilderness of Massachusetts into habitable cities and towns. It's a story of men and women who can be seen daily at work in the southern section of this city; a story of men and women just as sturdy and enterprising as their pioneering forebears.

Turn Road Builders

These citizens live in the Heard Street section of the city on three private streets, which city officials have refused to repair. After several years of vainly asking that public funds be used, although the streets never have been dedicated, the residents concluded there was only one way to make them presentable.

That was to fix the roadways themselves. And this is just what they are doing.

Organized under the name of the Heard Street Improvement Association, the residents of the three streets purchased $300 worth of gravel and cinders, and set to work. By providing the labor themselves, they saved the cost of private contractors.

Women Aid in Work

About 150 adults live on the three streets, according to Ralph N. Pendleton, leader of the enterprise, and there are no shirkers. While the men wield the shovels, the women use the rakes to smooth out the road material.

Civic pride and enthusiasm, directed by men familiar with road construction work, is rapidly converting inexperienced road builders into skilled ones. Even the children occasionally find it fun to lend a hand.

At the present rate of progress, it is expected the work will be completed by the end of summer, except for a 25-foot stretch on a sharp incline. Residents plan to ask the city to pave this stretch, for which they are unable to get the necessary road-building equipment. They hope their request will be granted in view of their faithful work on the rest of the three streets.

The community first developed about 12 years ago.

Hot Dry Weather Damaging Crops In Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6 (AP)—Dry hot weather of the past weeks has caused thousands of dollars' damage to corn, potato and market garden crops in this state and farmers are concerned today about a serious midsummer drouth.

Dr. Theodore E. Odoland, agronomist, of Rhode Island State College agricultural experimental station, said crops would be seriously damaged unless there is rain soon. The last heavy fall was one inch on June 21.

Corn ears were considerably undersized and a short potato yield was reported. Hay crops were withering before the hot sun, and the possibility loomed that it may affect the state's milk supply. The per acre output of hay was cut in half. Tomatoes, lettuce, new beets and cabbage were shriveling in the sun.

An army of oriental fruit moths descended on the State's peach output, adding a new problem. State college officials released 500 insect-eating parasites (macrocentrus Ancylivorus) in orchards at Abbot Run and Greenville to combat the moths.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fine Arts—Robert Donat, in "39 Steps." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also, "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 3:30, 8, 7:30, 10.

Boston—

"Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romeo and Irving Pichel. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Beloved Enemy," with Brian Aherne and Merle Oberon. 10:27 a. m., 1:37, 5:02, 8:18. Also "Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 8:45, 11:55 a. m., 3:21, 6:31, 10:02.

University—Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in "There Goes My Girl." 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Make Way for Tomorrow," with Victor Moore and Beulah Bondi. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—"Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. 2, 4:50, 8:30, 10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:50.

Memorial—"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:35 a. m.; 2:05, 6:30, 10:05. Also, "Love in a Bungalow," 10:00 a. m.; 1:30, 5:00, 8:30.

Radio Programs
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Fenway and Paramount—"We Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:29, 9:30. Also "Dance, Charley, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Collette Lyons. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—"Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sing and Be happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray. 4, 7:00, 10:15.

Metropolitan—"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troupe and the Swing-o-Fators.

Arts and Sport Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

State and Orpheum—"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10. Also, "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Modern—"Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 10:15 a. m.; 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "White Bondage," with Jean Muir and Gordon Oliver. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Climbing the Himalayas," "Royal Steeds," Tschaikowsky's "Italian Caprice," "Little Maestro," "Jacky Benny," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

WPA Concert—Beacon Novelty Orchestra under the direction of Albert Holmes. Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

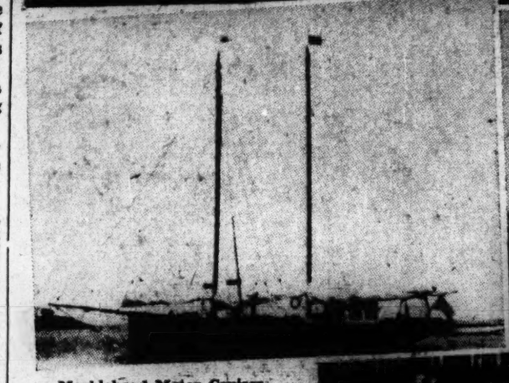
American Institute of Banking—Outing . . . sports, dinner, dancing. Pemberton Inn, Hull.

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance and lecture on Landscape Paintings by Miss Elliott. 11.

Marblehead Yacht Club Was Born in a Wind Blowing Off Boston Common

That was in September, 1866, which makes the Boston club the oldest permanent yacht club in New England and there are only two ahead of it in the national field, the New York Yacht Club and the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans.

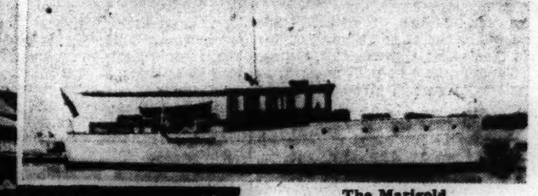
Marblehead Motor Cruiser
At City Point Station, Boston Yacht Club



The Mahdee
Alex. W. Moffat's Auxiliary Schooner

The Clubhouse at Marblehead

The Marigold
William W. Nichols' Sloop



The Talisman
Motor Launch Owned by B. P. Kimball

It looked like rain that fall day, and the wind whistling through the red-brown canopy of trees that sheltered Boston Common from the near wintry blasts shoveled a piece of paper into the weathered faces of a small group of men conversing as they crossed Tremont Street.

"Nasty day to be thinking of a yacht club," exclaimed one, flicking the newspaper aside.

"You, a yachtsman," replied another, "you've been out in worse screechers than this and liked it. You're getting soft!"

With this prelude, Eben Denton, Augustus and Charles E. Russ and Thomas Dean met in the office of Benjamin Dean that fall day on Sept. 19, 1866, to discuss plans for the organization of the first permanent yacht club in New England.

It was not the first attempt at organizing a yacht club, however, for as far back as 1835 a group of Boston yachtsmen got together for a short time and formed the Boston Yacht Club. However, because of interference from the State and the cost of pleasure yachts at that time, the venture had to be dropped. J Murray Forbes was commodore of the organization then.

Might Have Been First

If the Boston Yacht Club of those days had been able to continue, the venerable club of today would hold the title of being the first yachting organization in the country. As it is, however, they are third, trailing the New York Yacht Club and the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans.

Success was apparent from the start for those few yachting minded veterans of the sea were able to gain a charter and were incorporated two yeares later by the State of Massachusetts, with Dexter H. Follett as its first commodore.

At the time of its organization, the yacht club members possessed 13 sloops and 13 schooners, quite a fleet for those days.

It was soon discovered that a yacht clubhouse was needed to take care of the growing membership of the organization. On April 2, 1874, the Boston Yacht Club opened a South Boston station at City Point on the Strandway, near the present site. As the club became larger the Burgess Yacht Club of Marblehead was absorbed in 1902 and a Marblehead station was furnished its members.

Merged With Another

The following year the club was merged with the Hull-Massachusetts Club, composed of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, organized in 1870, which had taken over the original Dorchester Yacht Club, and the Hull Yacht Club, organized in 1880, which merged with the Massachusetts. This gave the Boston Yacht Club five stations, one each at Marblehead, Hull, South Boston, Dorchester, and Rowes Wharf, Boston.

In later years the Hull Yacht Club was sold and the Dorchester Yacht Club was discontinued, still leaving the senior yacht club in New England with more facilities than any other yachting organization around Massachusetts.

The main aim of the Boston Yacht Club is to have true yachtsmen bred in the salty traditions of "working on your own boat," instead of paid hands, and cruising rather than racing. According to James Hodder, past commodore, secretary and holder of a host of other offices, the Boston Yacht Club represents more thorough, clean cut yachtsmen than any other yacht club of its size and standing. There is a winter "stove-league" talk around larger proportion of boats per member than any other yacht club. This is a record to behold, as it even surpasses the celebrated Cruising Club of America.

Not Ancient Institution

The Boston Yacht Club is not an ancient institution resting on its past laurels but is progressing each year in its yachting enterprises and headquarters. This year, alone, it has grown with an increased membership of 107 new members.

At its Marblehead station, the club has purchased another tender for the convenience of its members and its visitors. The club took over the annual Spring Cruising Club cruise this year and hopes to continue to sponsor the popular cruise in the future. Every year the club sponsors the Boston Light Ocean Race on the first Sunday of Marblehead Race Week, and on Wednesday, the mid-week race is sponsored by the Boston Yacht Club.

On its yearly cruise the Boston Yacht Club usually heads eastward for a trip along the Maine coast. During Commodore Edward F. Boynton's time, the annual cruises were started and continued with great fun and sport. At that time and during the office of Commodore Albert Douglas, a small house for the members of the club was kept open at Five Islands, Maine, as another station of the Boston Yacht Club.

The "Filing Station"

The Rowes Wharf winter "filling station" is the only one of its kind among Boston yachting organizations. There, luncheons are held throughout the winter for various maritime organizations. The Cruising Club of America holds its winter quarters there, too, and when all these formidable organizations get together "around the horn" stories as good as those "whopper" fish stories are told and retold in salty "didja ever hear this" fashion.

During the winter months, navigation classes have been held for the benefit of members and friends. Noted instructors as well as lecturers have been present. Such men as Harlan F. Stetson, professor at Harvard, George Owen, Technology's expert of sailing, and Captain Parker of the Eastern Steamship Company are some of the men that have been present.

The Boston Yacht Club boasts of many famous members that have added glory to the name of the organization. Such figures as President Roosevelt, sailing under the burgee of the Boston Yacht Club, is one of the most recent to bring his yacht club distinction.

On Mr. Roosevelt's last trip with the Amberjack 2, George Briggs, present rear-commodore of the yacht club, piloted the yacht.

Among its honorary members are the following: Donald B. MacMillan, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, William Avery Cary, inspector of the Second Lighthouse District, the commander of the Revenue Cutter of the Boston Harbor Station, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, United States, the supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Fifth District, and the harbor master of the Port of Boston.

James Hodder was responsible along with William Swan, yachting expert, for the starting of the women's sailing championships. Having daughters of his own, he got in touch with other friends and put up an expensive trophy for a series of races that would decide the champion. These races were sailed in the Mighty Mites in 1924 and Ruth Sears, sailing for the Cohasset Yacht Club, won the trophy. This is the same woman that won the championship last year.

This year's officers are: Commodore Charles A. Sawyer, vice-commodore Alexander W. Moffat, rear-commodore George K. Briggs, secretary Blake H. Cooley, treasurer, Schuyler Dillon.

What Ho! Marblehead

This is the fourteenth in a series of 23 articles uncovering the histories and salty traditions of the North and South Shore Yacht Clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. The next article deals with the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead on Tuesday.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown string ensemble.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Renaissance Quintet recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Music Hall: string quartet, piano soloist; vocalist.
1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold," readings by David Ross with music.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key; Jean Sablon; Tex O'Rourke; Jesus Maria Sanroma; Gladys Swarthout; Tony Russell; symphony orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Concert: Mischa Mischakoff, violinist.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours"; Smithsonian drama.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.
6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."
7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: "The Last Citation," dramatic sketch.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National); Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilssen.
7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Col. Jay C. Flippen; Beatrice Kaye; Harry von Zell; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; George Murphy; Loretta Lee.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Nelson Eddy; Werner Janssen, conductor.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Milton Berle; Wendell Hall; artists; Andy Sanella's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins in Lonsdale's "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney."
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi, There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; soloists; trio; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; soloists; orch.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Music Camp Concert from Interlochen, Michigan.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia, Lewisohn Stadium Concert: Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Sunday Night Party; James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Jane Pickens; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus; Henry Fonda; Wyn Murray.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 M. Carley, pianist	Al Bernard, songs	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Three Keys"	Doris Tirrel, organist	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Collier award	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; ad-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	lists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Canadian program	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	"The Fact Finder"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: com-	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, so-	"Mudie for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 edy; soloists; orch.	Harmonia ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Music for Today"	Sandy Ross, songs
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Happy Felton's Orch	D. Brissette's Orch.
8:45 Alice Fay, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Robert L. Ripley	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park concert	Court of Human Rela-	Sammie Kaye's Orch	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Kay Paige's Orch	Grant Park concert	tions; sketch	Sammie Kaye's Orch	"Professional Hour"
10:00 Mod'rn Symph'nies;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Les Miserables"; Orson	David McSweeney, songs
10:15 Grofe's Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	Wells; orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 Talk, Harry H.	Liedersingers; Quartet	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	D. Brissette's Orch.
10:45 Woodring, W'r S'cy	Eliz Schallert Reviews	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15 P. Napoleon's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Olympian Orchestra
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Emerson Gill's Orch	Day's End: organ
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Emerson Gill's Orch	Troubadours

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Dalton Trio	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30 Piddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods: songs
9:45 Piddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Garden talk	"Sweethearts of Air"	Charioteers: quartet	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"Raising Your Parents"	"Vass Family"; vocal	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Let's Pretend	"Raising Your Parents"	Chautauqua Concert:	"The Bachelors"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Let's Pretend	Charlie Sears, songs	George Barrere, cond.	Piano duo	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Network program	Variety program: or-	Vocal recital
11:15 Organ recital	Minute Men	Nancy Swanson, songs	chestra; soloists	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Concert Hall: Com-	Nagel Rhumba Orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 pensaky Trio	Nagel Rhumba Orch.	"Dixie Debs"; vocal	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue:	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	"Dance Time"	Italian Radio Review
12:30 George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 The Captivators	4-H Club program	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Vocal recital	Studio musicale	"Song Pictures"	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Happy Felton's Orch	Short story editor
1:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Home Hour: guest	Three Girls and Boy	Happy Felton's Orch	Quakertown Varieties
2:00 Madison Ensemble	speakers; Homestead-	Sports reports; music	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	Quakertown Varieties
2:15 Organ recital	ers Orchestra	Sports reports; music	concert orchestra	Quakertown Varieties
2:30 Tours in Tone	NBC dance music	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:45 Tours in Tone	Cadets' Quartet	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
3:00 Down by Herman's	Radio Land Jamboree:	Sports reports; music	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Organ concert
3:15 Down by Herman's	soloists; orchestra	Sports reports; music	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Commerce speaker	Radio Land Jamboree:	Sports reports; music	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 Clyde Barrie, songs	soloists; orchestra	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Dictators: orch.	Matinee Club: Kogen's	Sports reports; music	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 Dictators: orch.	Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Dancesapators: orch	Matinee Club: Kogen's	Sports reports; music	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Dancesapators: orch	Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 F. Dailey's Orch.	Little Show: orchestra	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	and soloists	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Herman Middleman's Or.	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45 The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Ben Feld's Orch.	N. Shilkret's Orchestra	Sports reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; Sports Col.	News; "Whither Mu-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Yesterday's music	sic?"; talk; orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Message of Israel;	"El Chico"; Spanish	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 "The Bases of Pi-	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch	Vocal recital
7:45 ano Literature"	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	Charioteers: quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Home Towners: music	Meredith Willson and	Isham Jones's Orch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Swing Club	Nola Day, songs; orch.	his orchestra	Isham Jones's Orch	"Organnaire"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Con-	D. Brockman's Orch	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	Goldman Band	cert: symphony orches-	D. Brockman's Orch	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Louisiana Hayride":	All-Star baseball dinner
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor, Philadelphia	comedy and music	speakers
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	Network speakers	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	Herb's Orchestra
9:45 case"; musical	Hot Shots	Network speakers	Stark's Orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	Cincinnati Summer	NBC Jamboree; Sylvia	Mexican orchestra	D. Brissette's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	Opera Association in	Clark, monologist; im-	Movie comment	Milton Kellem's Orch
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Lohengrin's "Fagli-	personator; soloists; or-	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch
10:30 trio; guest soloist	asse"; orchestra	chestra	Grant Park concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 E. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molina's Orch	Nye Mayhew's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	E. Madriguera's Orch	"Barnacle": music
11:45 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	E. Madriguera's Orch	"Day's End": organ

Song and Dance on the Screen

The Arts in Boston

"You Can't Have Everything"

Despite the warning in the title the authors of "You Can't Have Everything" have managed to crowd a good deal into the new film at the Metropolitan. They have found a place for Alice Faye and her sweetly sentimental songs. They have made room for Don Ameche as an immaculately groomed but bibulous contributor to Broadway musical shows. They have tossed in the Ritz Brothers and let them fend for themselves with antics which may be funny or not depending on the observer's sense of humor.

Charles Winninger beams benevolently on the younger fry when he is not concerned with his tight shoes or harassed by a temperamental leading lady. Rubinoff plays his violin con amore, and Louise Hovick wanders in and out as a poutingly vindictive siren. That in itself is quite a list.

But the story is equally abundant in detail. It is a back-stage musical yarn, which discovers that Edgar Allan Poe had a granddaughter and sends her to Manhattan as a would-be playwright of serious dramas. That is Miss Faye. As it happens she can sing and she catches the attention of Mr. Ameche, So she becomes the leading lady in one of his shows, and after the inevitable misunderstandings is overjoyed to find herself credited with the authorship of a musical revue whittled out of one of her tragic opuses. Hollywood has had experience with such transpositions and presumably it should know whereof it speaks.

The entertainment as a whole tends to be loose-jointed and wandering. It has some amusing moments—a truck driver for instance, who breaks down when the lady tells him the plot of one of her plays—and some imaginative bits of acting. Both Miss Faye and Mr. Winninger have engaging moments. But the film could have been better if it had been content with a little less—if, in short the scenarists had followed the advice of the title writers.

On stage are "Moonlight Capers" with Eddie Rio and Brothers heading the cast.

"Dance, Charlie, Dance"

Regardless of its previous appearance at the Metropolitan, "Wee Willie Winkie," with Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen doing the honors at Khyber Pass, is still the leading film at the Paramount and Fenway. That is the picture that brings the audiences and sends them away glowing with contentment.

The other half of the bill, "Dance, Charlie, Dance" is a Hollywood version of the play that George S. Kaufman once wrote under the title of "The Butter and Egg Man." Stuart Erwin, who is a likable fellow, turns up as a small-town capitalist who had inherited a modest fortune and invests most of it in a show that looks like a flop but that turns into a smash hit. (You have to take the word of the plot writers for the success, and even they are a little skeptical about it.)

What is more important is the speed with which Mr. Erwin learns the tricks and patter of show business, how he manages to land an "angel" by the same chicanery that was practiced on himself, and how he succeeds in turning the show back to its original promoters with a tidy profit for himself when unexpected storm clouds gather. Mr. Erwin has the manner for such business and when the opportunity offers gives a pleasing account of himself.

It is a slender comedy on the whole, however, a little too obvious in its developments to be fully satisfying. Jean Muir, Glenda Farrell and Allen Jenkins lend a hand in the complications. But despite their best efforts, none of them can rival little Miss Temple as she goes adventuring in India.

E. F. M.

Alice Faye
In "You Can't Have Everything"

Quahog-Diggers Strike Against R. I. Price Cut

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6—Peace brooded over quahog colonies in warm Rhode Island mud flats this morning, undisturbed by the squelching tread of fishermen harvesting the bivalves for New England markets.

A strike called by the Rhode Island Shell Fish Protective Association in protest against demands of dealers for a 25-cent reduction in their price per bushel, brought the industry to a virtual standstill.

All tongers and bull rakers were idle and would remain idle until dealers retracted their demand for lower prices, Robert Graham, president of the fisherman's association, declared last night. They would insist, he said, upon unanimous agreement to pay the prevailing rates of $1.50 a bushel.

Speaking for the dealers, Warren B. Finn of East Greenwich, declared that "there are 1000 fishermen but there is only work for about 100 at their price." With the closing of canning companies for the summer, he said, dealers have been able to develop markets for the whole output of the fishermen—but only at reduced prices.

If the strike continues, Mr. Finn asserted, the dealers will be forced to seek quahogs elsewhere, and they can be obtained at from 25 to 45 per cent cheaper than here in Rhode Island." The other quahog sources to which he referred, it was explained, are on Cape Cod and Long Island and in Virginia.

To assure undisturbed rest for the quahogs during this unexpected summer armistice, Rhode Island shores are being picketed today by members of the fishermen's association. They intend to prevent non-members—or individual chowder lovers—from molesting the crustaceans until the strike is settled.

Hurley Designates Aug. 12 Indian Day

In a "spirit of gratitude" for the assistance given the early settlers by the Indians, and in "praise of the splendid citizenship" displayed by the descendants of Massasoit, Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a proclamation, has designated Thursday, Aug. 12, as Indian Day.

Skunks Found Popular; Wood Carver Makes Them

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—Everyone has heard of the unpopularity of skunks at lawn parties but it seems they are attaining wide popularity in other social fields.

Not the animated, redolent kind, however, but tiny wooden skunks produced by Leo Malm, local wood carver. The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts reported the skunks are popular whist and bridge party prizes and nearly all are bought by women.

Mr. Malm says he has made so many he has lost count of them. He measures his output with a quart measure, which holds just 64 skunks. After they are carved they are painted black. So far the carver has sold enough to buy any automobile, he says.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 8

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Boston Symphony Opens Berkshire Fete in Downpour

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—The difficult test of rain on its opening night in its new and untried home failed last night to disorganize the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

The festival is beginning its fourth season, but its first at Tanglewood, the 210-acre estate given the Boston Symphony Orchestra last winter by Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Brookline, Mass. Five concerts remain, tomorrow night and Sunday afternoon, and Thursday, Friday and Sunday of next week.

In addition to the fact that the Boston Symphony plays in the midst of a district known for years as the summer home of many of America's distinguished citizens, on an estate connected through many years with Nathaniel Hawthorne, there is the odd fact that the festival is held in a circus tent.

This huge buff canvas is 180 feet wide, and 280 feet long. The orchestra is stationed at one end, in a specially designed wooden shell. The audience sits on 800 benches, each of which seats six, and on 900 chairs.

The festival directors have tried to change the appearance of Tanglewood as little as possible. But to handle the crowd, which arrives altogether by motor, three miles of fence had to be erected, an equal length of wire installed and 30 spotlights set up. Four special Western Union wires were laid to care for out-going press dispatches.

Perhaps the most curious feature of the plant is a long walk, covered with brown canvas, connecting one of the estate barns with the music tent. This was provided to make sure that the orchestra men might reach the stage from the tuning room without getting their instruments wet. It proved its use in last night's downpour.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who has returned early from his European vacation to conduct the festival, opened last night with an all Beethoven program. He will close a week from Sunday with a program entirely of Brahms music. In between he has arranged a wide assortment, from Edward Burlingame Hill, the American, to Finland's Jean Sibelius.

It is expected that 25,000 persons at least will hear Dr. Koussevitzky and his men, in their six concerts.

U. S. Vessels Rank Second at Boston

British ships entered at the port of Boston during the month of June direct from ports in other countries, were only six more in number than the American vessels arriving, it was disclosed today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

Of 154 vessels that entered direct from other countries 60 flew the flag of Great Britain and 54 the American banner. Norwegian ships numbered 11; German and Panaman seven each; Honduran four; Dutch three; Greek, Italian and Swedish two each.

In addition to direct vessels, ships calling here via other American ports and those with residue cargo brought the total volume of arrivals up to 207, of which 78 were British, 65 American and 15 Norwegian. Total net tonnage of these vessels was 717,235 tons.

Clearances in June totaled 204 vessels of which 76 were British, 63 American, 15 Norwegian, nine German, eight each of Japanese and Panaman, five Italian, four Dutch and Honduran, three Danish, Greek, and Swedish. These vessels had a total net tonnage of 714,703 tons.

Rush of Home-Buyers to the Suburbs Keeps Offerings Scarce

Worcester and new Concord Pikes have several developments to suit many-sized purses — Revere Parkway shows samples of prebilt houses—Concrete Continues to make new advances.

Houses That Sell for Monthly Payments Approximating Rent, Usually Under $6000

The Real Estate Week

Well, here the summer is half over and still the rush of those who want a little white cottage in the country continues. Usually by this time of year most real estate men expect the city folks to have worn down their tires looking and to have signed up for one of the low-priced houses one can find by simply following his radiator ornament over any of the main routes out of Boston.

But this summer, whether the crop of lookers was too large to be accommodated during the spring looking season, or whether the weather has continued cool enough to encourage looking, or the business outlook has given prospective buyers a more encouraged mood . . . there seem not to be sufficient houses to take care of the varied requirements of the prospects.

Drive out the Worcester Turnpike toward Wellesley most any night after work, or over the week-end and at every development, whether it be at the medium-priced Mayo estates or the swank Abbott properties there will be a swarm of lookers.

Concrete Houses

The same holds true at Weston Heath where the very interesting concrete houses are being examined. Another good place to watch these concrete affairs take form is at the Sheridan Estates, off the Worcester Turnpike at Cedar Street, Wellesley. It does seem that even in New England, the traditional home of the clapboard and shingle, concrete will make a decided bid for favor. At least they are worth watching.

Drive out the Concord pike and one will find as many developments as out Worcester-way. There is, for instance, Arlmont five miles beyond Cambridge. It is a small home development, set in some nice big trees. Another project, but of larger homes, is on Dedham Street, where it meets Brookline Street in Newton.

This shouldn't pass without a word concerning prebilt houses. These, of course, are not to be confused with portable houses, or the manufactured houses exhibited by White's store along the river in Cambridge.

Prebilt Houses

An exhibit of prebilt houses is currently attracting throngs on the Revere Beach Parkway. All the buyer does, so they say, is look over the models, pick out his type, sign the order and the factory turns out the product, ready for placing on the owner's lot in 25 days. Currently on exhibition is a Royal Barry Wills Cape Cod cottage. This is offered for $6400 within 25 miles of Boston. Figuring an average priced lot, this would mean a home said to embody many of the latest construction advances, including the design of an acknowledged architect, for about $7400.

Perhaps that exhibit accounts for part of the heavy North Shore traffic these days.

Not that automobiles are exactly unfamiliar to the south of town, particularly these latter summer days in the vicinity of Westwood. In the past 12 years it is said that some 500 new houses, most of them selling for less than $6000, have been built there and the building presently continues apace.

Buying Out of Rent

The financing of Westwood houses appears mostly to be of the new long-term type that has received such impetus as a result of the depression. There are a number of builders on the ground and they make a particular bid to city apartment dwellers, selling the houses on the idea of paying out like rent.

Instead of comparing their houses with other developments, they stress what they consider to be the advantages of house living over apartment living.

This, incidentally, seems to be a trend among small house salesmen. But apartment owners are not exactly supine to the course of events.

The riveter and trowel of the modernizer in city streets seem to echo nearly as loudly as do the hammer and saw of the house builder in the country. And it may be that the new apartments going up out on Commonwealth, the Parklake beside the reservoir and Knowles Court, just above Lake Street, will find real estate men at their doors persuading motorists to save their gasoline and enjoy all the modern conveniences almost right in town.

Hearings Moved Codman Hill Case

(Continued From Page 9)

been held almost daily for the past two and one-half months. A scant 100 spectators were on hand at the State House for today's session despite the wide publicity given the affair yesterday when Mayor Mansfield was denied permission by the Fin Com to make repeated statements and answer witnesses.

Investigator on Stand

Following Mr. Riley on the stand was Lester L. Murphy, described as an investigator for the Finance Commission. He told about being assigned to look into jobs done by the Codman firm for the White fund at 486 Boylston Street.

He said that he called on Charles J. Fox, city auditor and ex-official White Fund trustee. He said Mr. Fox had a copy of the trustee's meeting which mentioned the second job, done in July, but that when he pressed for records of the first job, done in June, Mr. Fox remarked, "Oh, that one got by me."

It was recalled that it was a dispute over whether the trustees knew about the work at 486 Boylston Street which precipitated the uproar at yesterday's hearing between Mayor Mansfield and Mr. Farnum.

According to Mr. Farnum the proceedings were moved to the State House to escape the "heckling" of the Mayor, who has announced he will go on the radio tonight to make a public statement concerning the present Fin Com proceedings.

Mayor's Action Awaited

Some speculation as to what the Mayor will say tonight was going the rounds in political circles today, it being recalled that the Mayor previously emphasized the fact that four of the present five Fin Com members were appointed by former Gov. James M. Curley, a political foe of the Mayor's. The Mayor has said that the former Governor is using the present proceedings as an opening brush in next fall's mayoralty campaign, and as a reprisal for the city's prosecution of the Dolan case, an affair which hit at Edmund L. Dolan, a personal friend of Mr. Curley's and once city treasurer by appointment of Mr. Curley, when Mayor.

Another factor which the Mayor is likely to mention is that when he assumed office there was, he claims, $91,000 in the White Fund treasury. Today, with the same real estate still owned by the city, there is a cash balance of $650,000.

Today's testimony of Mr. Riley, so far as it concerned the home of the Mayor's brother, followed along the line of previous witnesses who brought out that the Codman Hill Concern had performed much remodeling work on the house, which is near the Mayor's own home.

August Ideal Time to Build Rose Garden

The New England Garden

Constructing a rock garden is one of those things that can be done any time, but August is an ideal month in which to start work on one for the small home place. It can be laid out and started now and worked on until fall. Then, or in the spring, it can be planted. In either case the possible frost action of the first winter can be watched and any changes that are necessary made next spring.

Also by spring the rocks and earth will have settled and one can see if the level is exactly as desired. Then the plants can be allowed to grow and cover the surface as they will. Also, building a rock garden is just the sort of work for the type of evenings we have now. We can place a rock or two between moving the hose around and picking the products of last spring's hard work. It works in beautifully.

Of course, the first consideration is the site. In other words, what kind of rock garden is it to be?

The commonest type is the side-hill rock garden which requires only a slope that is not too gentle. Even in the lowest part of the rock garden the surface drainage must be good enough so that water cannot collect about the crowns of the plants. The nature of any type of rock garden requires an irregularly shaped site. Some sort of informal deciduous or evergreen shrubs or a rocky outcrop make the best background. The foreground should be anything from which the rock garden can be easily viewed. A bit of lawn with the edge irregular where it joins the base of the slope, is excellent.

Ledge Rock Garden

A development of this type is the ledge rock garden. This kind requires a larger site and one that is long and narrow. It is still a side hill, but it has a few very long narrow rocks, well-weathered and all of the same material. It has less soil and fewer plants and is out of place unless long straight lines are desired.

A very interesting variation is the moraine garden. This has a gentle slope and more moisture than the ordinary type. It is excellent in combination with some other type of rock garden. It may be either above or below the other, and its small rocks and rocky soil will seem to flow into or out of the larger rock garden.

The planted wall is another, and not nearly common enough, type of rock garden. This is a dividing or retaining wall built without mortar, but with earth pockets among the stones. There are a surprisingly large number of fine plants that will thrive in these deep pockets. The wall garden is much less stiff than the square unnatural lines of a mortared wall.

With the type and location settled, the next problem is the design. The actual placing of the rocks and plants cannot, of course, be decided in advance, but an idea of the general outline and slopes can be planned ahead. Also walks, if any, can be placed. A rock garden is intimate by nature, so if it has any size more than a simple corner it needs a rambling path to reach every portion.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued From Page 9)

planation was made by the administration for the dismissal.

Miss Griffith bitterly assailed the patronage system in force in Rhode Island and expressed the fear that eventually this political system would creep into the Children's Bureau where the welfare of 1200 children might be affected.

"The merit system applied to the hiring of workers in all types of social work positions is the best-known insurance against failure," she declared, adding that in the years she headed the bureau a strict system of appointment by merit was in effect.

Edward P. Reidy, State Director of Public Welfare, served notice this week that he will appoint no one to the position who is not a trained social worker of proven ability and experience. The Children's Bureau is one of the departments under his division.

Drunken Driving Gains

Arrests for drunken driving in Rhode Island reached a six-year peak during July, a survey reveals. During that month 55 persons were arrested on drunken driving charges. The last peak was during the month of June, 1931, when 56 drivers were arrested.

Four of the drivers arrested last month were second offenders. Twenty-seven of the defendants were fined and 18 were jailed. The heaviest penalty was 30 days in jail and the lightest penalty was a $50 fine.

Twenty-three of the motorists were involved in accidents, but only four persons were reported injured.

Meanwhile the tabulation of fatal automobile accidents for the month of July indicated that Rhode Island's record as "the safest state" and Providence's leadership in the nation as a safe city might be passed on to others this year.

Fourteen fatalities were recorded in Rhode Island during July, bringing the total for the year to 57. Last year's total at a corresponding time was only 51, and last year's toll in July was only 7.

From Ralph W. Eaton, Public Service Engineer for Providence, came the warning to "Mr. John Citizen" to drive more carefully in an effort to improve the safety record during the rest of the year.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 260 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Daily, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m., and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave) 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.67mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 p. m., WSPR, 1146kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 4 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10 a. m.; afternoons, 15-minute period, no regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WCAX, 1260kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 4:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 8 a. m., WDEV, 860kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.67mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc

Chinese Seamen Detained in Boston

Twenty-three Chinese seamen who arrived on the Dollar Liner President Wilson were held in the Immigration Department's detention quarters today, because the ship on which they were to be given jobs has not been changed to foreign registry.

Officials are pondering as to whether the boat should be registered as British or Chinese due to the Sino-Japanese situation.

Puzzled immigration officials who are not permitted, under the Chinese Exclusion Act, to allow native Chinese laborers to be placed on board a ship flying the American flag, decided to take this action when they learned the steamer Frieda, which has been operated by the Union Sulphur Company of New Jersey, has not been transferred to her new owners—who intend to hire the Oriental seamen.

The transfer is expected to be made within the next day or two in New York, and until then the Chinese mariners will be the guests of the Immigration Department here in Boston.

Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

frequently as a possible rival of Governor Hurley's for the governorship of Massachusetts next year. He has made numerous visits to the state.

Other resolutions adopted today reaffirmed the federation's support of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the Massachusetts unemployment insurance fund; urged more adequate terminal facilities for the port of Boston; urged that no needy persons be dropped from the WPA rolls; and endorsed a resolution of United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts to have the Federal Tariff Commission investigate cemented shoes now being imported from Czechoslovakia.

Shortly before balloting began for the election of officers, Thomas Nolan, a member of the Boston Typographical Union for 40 years, announced under a rule of personal privilege that he was withdrawing from the Federation at the close of the convention "to follow Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, into the C. I. O." Mr. Howard is secretary of the C. I. O.

As the final convention day opened, the federation administration was enjoying a 100 per cent victory record on controversial issues.

The most important victory came last night when by a vote of 208 to 28 the convention killed a resolution calling for "unity conference" of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., the Railroad Brotherhoods and the other independent unions. By this overwhelming vote, the convention backed the stand taken by John F. Gatelee, president of the federation, on the opening day, when he declared "open warfare" upon the C. I. O.

Other important administration victories came in the defeat of insurgent resolutions calling for the immediate establishment of a Labor Party and demanding cooperation between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. in celebration of Labor Day the later resolution was characterized by one speaker as a "tricky move" for labor unity in Massachusetts.

Earlier in the day the convention, dominated by the Gatelee-Fenton forces, avoided a direct criticism of the National Labor Relations Board by revising a resolution charging the board with being prejudiced in favor of the C. I. O.

The revised resolution called upon the executive council of the state federation to investigate and take action against the New England Regional Labor Board, if the latter is found to favor the C. I. O.

Drunken Drivers Face Jail Terms In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6—Rhode Island courts have gone into action again to check drunken drivers by imposing jail sentences instead of fines. This is a result of the discovery that more arrests were made for this cause in July than during any month in the past three years.

Judge Walter S. Flynn in the Westerly District Court set the standard with a 30-day sentence in the Washington County Jail. In this city Judge Maurice Robinson imposed a seven-day sentence.

Prior to yesterday the courts have been imposing fines ranging from $50 to $100 and costs for first offenders. The one community in the State where there seems to be a scarcity of drunken drivers is Pawtucket, where Clerk George F. Treanor more than a year ago began giving jail sentences. Other courts followed his example after a request from Gov. Robert E. Quinn that such action be taken.

However, this practice was brief and before a month was over most of the courts had gone back to fines.

The records show that 56 persons were arrested last month for drunken driving, compared with 37 a year ago, and that from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, this year, arrests totaled 241, compared with 200 during the same period in 1936.

Accidents in which drunken drivers were involved, the report shows, total 108 in 1937, and 38 persons have been killed or seriously injured.

The records indicate that 88 drivers have been sent to jail since Jan. 1, compared to 51 for a similar period in 1936. Police say that, despite this large number the records further show that two out of every three convicted of drunken driving are being let off with a small fine.

In some instances, police have found persons driving machines with operator's licenses after they had been convicted of this violation.

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

pacts, it is said, can be drawn up in a short while, since the troublesome question of allocation of land and damage costs has already been agreed on in the pending objected-to compacts, and actual construction work could start this fall.

Mr. Casey for three weeks has been in touch with the White House on this matter, ever since he realized that the President would never approve the pending compacts with their state control of power to be developed and state ownership of the dams and reservoirs. The fact that Mr. Casey and Senator Brown have introduced this White House compromise indicates in the opinion of observers here that they are becoming administration leaders in New England.

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British Challenger Undecided About Trying for America's Cup Again

Sox Second

Sopwith Concedes Ranger To Be a Much Faster Boat

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6 (AP)—Even the vanquished conceded today the better boat won when Harold S. Vanderbilt's record-breaking Ranger thwarted Britain's 16th attempt to recover the America's Cup by taking four straight races from T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II.

Sopwith would not say whether he would challenge again, and Vanderbilt, "glad the strain is over," declined to indicate if he would attempt a fourth successive defense of the famous trophy if a challenge were forthcoming.

Sopwith and Vanderbilt both turned attention today toward a series of races scheduled by the New York Yacht Club during its annual cruise, which will start at New London, Conn., Aug. 16.

Competing in these races will be five Class J boats, a record for this country. Ranger and Endeavour II will have as opponents three veterans of previous cup campaigns. They are Sopwith's first Endeavour, which failed to lift the cup in 1934; Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, with which Vanderbilt defeated the old Endeavour that year; and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, which took second place in the last three defense trials.

Sopwith, among the first to congratulate Vanderbilt after Ranger's decisive triumph yesterday, said without reservation the defender possessed more speed than his big blue challenger. He predicted Ranger had ushered in a new era in yacht construction, declaring her remarkable speed was proof of the value of testing models in tanks.

All four races of the series were sailed in balmy, flying-fish weather, but it was noticeable Endeavour II came much closer to furnishing Ranger with real competition when the breeze exceeded 10 knots.

Yesterday's race was sailed in a breeze measured at a maximum of 16 miles an hour and Endeavour's margin of defeat, 3:37, was the smallest of the series. Actually the challenger picked up about a half minute in reaching, over the last two legs of the triangular course, and would have had her best chance for victory but for a premature start, the first in cup history.

Sopwith forfeited all opportunity to pull at least one victory out of the bag by going over the starting line nine seconds ahead of the signal.

Ranger's record-breaking performances, notably in the two last races, emphasized the points of sailing on which she was plainly superior to the invader. Sopwith, Charles E. Nicholson, who designed Endeavour II, and observers in general unanimously held Ranger could point closer to the wind, and two of her new records were set on a 10-mile and a 15-mile beat to windward.

Her liveliness to windward also contributed to the new record she set for a 30-mile triangular course, and to her 18m. 32s. victory Monday, in the second contest, the widest margin for a 30-mile course in the history of the famous trophy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6 — The sixteenth British quest for the recovery of the long-lost Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, known for the past 80 years as the America's Cup, has ended in another failure and as in a dozen previous contests through a straight-win victory by the American defender, Harold Stirling Vanderbilts' super-cutter Ranger, which yesterday defeated Thomas O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II by a somewhat narrow margin of 3m. 37s.

No finer and more sincere tribute has been made to the joint creation of W. Starling Burgess and Olin J. Stephens 2d, than that of Charles E. Nicholson, England's leading designer who has drawn the lines of four challengers, when he declared, after yesterday's race, that Ranger represents the greatest advance in naval architecture in 50 years.

It remained for others to point out that this product of Bath, Maine, was manned by one of the most efficient and well-trained crews that yacht racing has ever seen, steered by a man who has made racing a study and propelled by the latest development in what might be called sail fashions.

As Sopwith told Vanderbilt after yesterday's race when he called to offer his congratulations, it was an honor as well as a privilege to be beaten by such a combination.

Praises Afterguard

Vanderbilt graciously replied that credit for his success was due almost entirely to the earnest cooperation of his afterguard, Roderick Stephens Jr., Olin J. Stephens 2, Arthur W. Knapp, and his navigator, Prof. Zenas Bliss of Brown University. Nor did he fail to mention his sailing master, Capt. George H. Monsell, who has been his right-hand man for 20 years and his foremast hands, nearly all of them Scandinavians and most of them naturalized American citizens.

For the first time in 67 years a defeated challenger for the America's Cup will remain for a supplementary season of racing with the five Class J cutters now in the harbor, Endeavour I, Yankee and Rainbow meeting Ranger and Endeavour II in four squadron runs and three races of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club and five races late in the month at Marblehead. Back in 1870 James Sebury's schooner Cambria, after being defeated for the cup, stayed over for the cruise and a series of match races, one of which she won.

Doomed Before Start

Sopwith's final racing gesture for the cup was doomed before the start even, when he allowed Endeavour II, at the go off of yesterday's race, to be forced into such a position as compelled him to send his boat across the line nine seconds before the starting signal. He was promptly recalled and did a skillful bit of gybing in rounding to and recrossing with a handicap of only 1m. 15s. It was the first time in an America's Cup race that a contending yacht has been recalled.

For the first time since she started cup racing Endeavour II seemed to carry the proper canvas up the breeze, a fairly large quadrilateral jib set over a medium sized staysail, both practically duplicates of those on Ranger and drawing perfectly.

The first leg of the 30-mile triangular course was a 10-mile beat against a 12-knot breeze and for 36 minutes the yachts held the port tack without a break, with Ranger gradually creeping up to windward until she had a lead of some 500 yards.

Short Tacks

Sopwith's only recourse was to try again by short tacking and in the next 20 minutes he twirled his yacht from port to starboard and back nine times. Vanderbilt met most of these little boards, until he had the weather mark on end, when he left for the turn. Endeavour II made two tacks more before she straightened out for the first buoy where she trailed by 4m. 5s.

Ranger sailed the first leg in 1h. 57m. 46s., a new record in an America's Cup match for a 10-mile beat windward being 33 seconds faster than that made by Endeavour I on Sept. 18, 1934.

The next two legs were reaches of 10 miles each, Ranger carrying her big genoa jib cut very low and double clews making it practically a quadrilateral. Sopwith carried a plain genoa which was cut so high that it only partially filled the fore triangle. Never the less, by bringing up a slightly stronger breeze, he managed to pick up 36 seconds on Ranger with 10 miles to go. On the last leg Endeavour II gained two ticks of the clock.

Ranger covered the 30-mile triangular in 3h. 7m. 49s., 1m. 12s. better than Endeavour I's time three years ago on the day already mentioned.

Both yachts were uproariously greeted by a spectator fleet made up mostly of Coast Guard cutters and power yachts, whose patrol of the course was graciously acknowledged by a formal letter of thanks by the race committee, Edmund Lang, Walter L. Coursen and George M. Pynchon.

Thus ended the cup match of 1937.

America's Cup Races

By the Associated Press

Standing

Yacht	Won	Lost
Ranger, defender	4	0
Endeavour II, challenger	0	4

First Race

Sailed Saturday, July 31, over 30 - mile windward - leeward course: won by Ranger, timed in 3:41:33, with a margin of 18m. 32s.; Endeavour II timed in 4:58:20.

Second Race

Sailed Monday, Aug. 2, over 30-mile triangular course: won by Ranger, timed in 3:41:33, with a margin of 18m. 32s.; Endeavour II timed in 4:00:05.

Third Race

Sailed Wednesday, Aug. 4, over 30-mile windward-leeward course; won by Ranger, timed in 3:54:30, with a margin of 1m. 27s.; Endeavour II timed in 3:58:57.

Fourth Race

Sailed Thursday, Aug. 5, over 30 - mile triangular course; won by Ranger, timed in 3:07:49, with a margin of 5m. 37s.; Endeavour II timed in 3:11:26. (Fourth race ended best four out of seven series.)

Vermont Champion Out To Retain Golf Title

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 6 (AP)—His game in near championship form, Bud Russell of Rutland set out today to capture his second Vermont state golf title, after winning medalist honors yesterday. Russell's qualifying round of 74 was three over par and a stroke better than the cards of Jack Morse of Burlington, runner-up to Russell last year, and E. C. Sellberg of Barre.

Two other state champions were among the 78 who began match play, Clifton Price of Burlington, 1933 titlist, who qualified with 76, and Tom Pierce of Rutland, 1935 winner, whose uncertain putting dropped him into eleventh place with an 80.

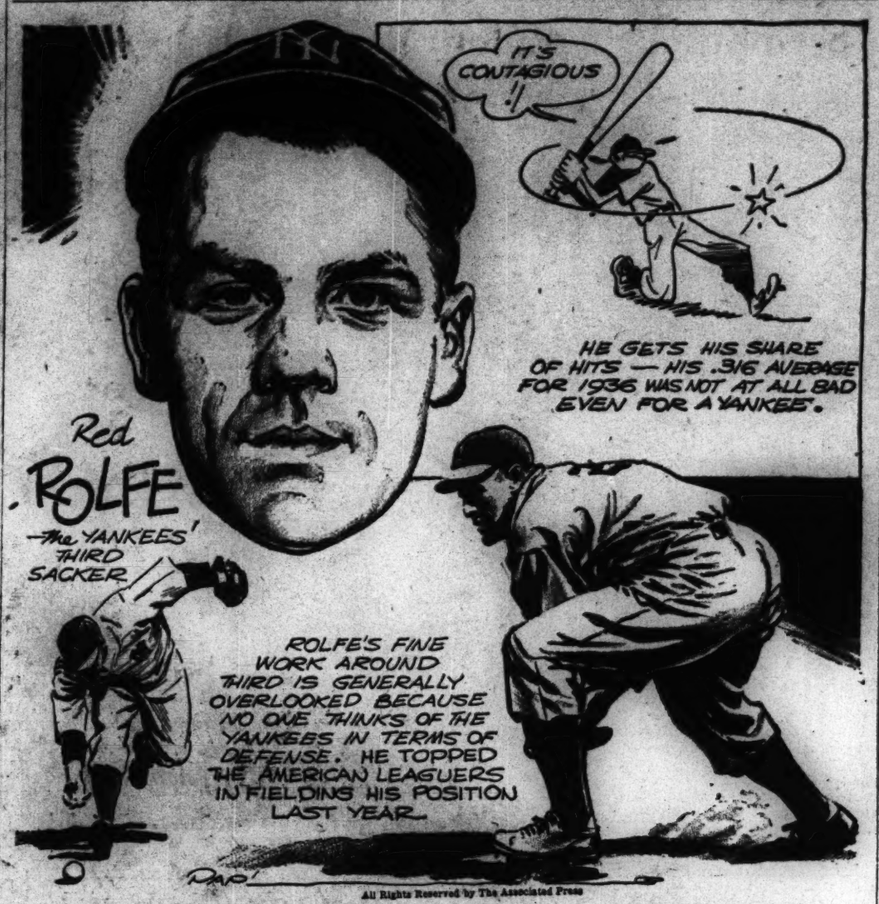
Burlington Country Club defeated Rutland, 309-308, to capture the Governor McCullough Cup.

N. H. Golf Final

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—Miss Kathryn Sheehan of Manchester, the defending champion and medalist, and Miss Betty Winter, of Newport, a former champion, attained the final round of the New Hampshire state women's golf championship yesterday, and will meet in the 18-hole final today. Miss Sheehan, going out in 45, defeated Mrs. Pauline Sykes of Franklin, 6 and 5, while Miss Winter, who played the first nine in 44, eliminated Mrs. S. G. Morrill, of Concord, 9 and 8.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store HUB. 2550

Red Is Reliable - - - —By Pap'


IT'S CONTAGIOUS!
HE GETS HIS SHARE OF HITS — HIS .316 AVERAGE FOR 1936 WAS NOT AT ALL BAD EVEN FOR A YANKEE.
Red ROLFE
—The YANKEES' THIRD SACKER
ROLFE'S FINE WORK AROUND THIRD IS GENERALLY OVERLOOKED BECAUSE NO ONE THINKS OF THE YANKEES IN TERMS OF DEFENSE. HE TOPPED THE AMERICAN LEAGUERS IN FIELDING HIS POSITION LAST YEAR.
PAP'

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Tiller Talk

Newport's festival is over, the New York Yacht Club keeps its tiffany-vaulted America's Cup, and Massachusetts Bay spectator flotilla aweighs anchor for its own yachting spectacle—Marblehead Race Week. The oldest regatta of its kind, Race Week at this famous tide-washed North Shore rendezvous is the greatest annual yacht regatta for Massachusetts Bay yachtsmen.

Over 400 boats are expected to crush one another in a battle of marine maneuvers that is only excelled by the wild scramble for choice mooring spots in the small harbor.

The fleets from Cape Ann to Cohasset will be on deck for the grand armada. Marblehead's four famous yachting organizations, Eastern, Pleon, Boston, and Corinthian, will sponsor the week's racing.

Tomorrow the Eastern Yacht Club will open the week by sponsoring the first series as a result of time-honored exclusiveness. The Eastern series runs on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. On Sunday the Boston Yacht Club holds its annual Boston Lightship open ocean race for handicap classes. At the same time the Pleon Yacht Club, the oldest junior yachting organization, this year celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, will hold its regular junior races for boys and girls under the age of 21.

The Boston Yacht Club takes over the cudgel on Wednesday for its mid-weekly day and the Corinthian Yacht Club concludes the festivities of the week, sponsoring a series on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

All of the clubs are presenting trophies for the winners in every class; these shiny objects of yachtdom's fancy are now resting at their respective quarters awaiting their removal to unknown destinations.

With 42 classes expected to crash the starting lines, the inside line off the Corinthian Yacht Club, and the outside start off Marblehead Rock, the race committee was forced to break up the classes into six different divisions.

Midsummer Series trophies will be awarded by the Eastern Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club to the winner in each class on the point system, one point for starting, one point for finishing and one point for each boat defeated. The Boston Yacht Club donates a trophy to be awarded to winner in each class.

Harry E. Noyes has offered prizes in the Eight-Meter, M-B, and Sophomore Classes for the Midsummer Series Championships, the races counting to include those of the Eastern, Boston, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

If necessary, sail-offs will be held Sunday, Aug. 15, 1937. For the Corinthian trophies at 10 a. m., owners or representatives must report to Race Committee at 9:30 a. m. For Eastern trophies at 2:45 p. m., owners or representatives must report to Race Committee at the starting lines at 2:30 p. m.

The Star Class has been given a considerable boost by the inclusion of a trophy put up by Charles Francis Adams, a perpetual trophy to be raced for at Marblehead Race Week each year.

The Leonard Munn Fowle trophy, last year raced for by the Q Class, will be in open competition for all competing yachts this year, the most outstanding boat of the week receiving this famed trophy.

Wendell Adams Davis

Navy Athletic Director

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 6 (AP)—Capt. E. W. McKee, U. S. N. commanding the transport Henderson, will relieve Capt. Robert C. Giffen, U. S. N., as director of athletics at the Naval Academy Aug. 15, it was learned yesterday at the academy. Ensign Fred A. (Buzz) Borries, Jr., U. S. N., elusive halfback, who made the all-America team by his play on the Naval Academy football team in 1934, today reported for duty as an assistant football coach. He was accompanied by Ensign Robert E. (Dusty) Dornin, U. S. N., end, who played with Borries on the 1934 team when Navy defeated Army 3 to 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	29	.688
Boston	54	37	.593
Chicago	57	40	.585
Detroit	53	39	.576
Cleveland	43	48	.473
Washington	40	50	.444
St. Louis	31	62	.333
Philadelphia	27	64	.297

Results Aug. 5

New York 13, Chicago 8.
Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 7, Washington 4.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3.

Two Important Series Just Ahead of Hustling Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All eyes of Boston's baseball public will be on Fenway Park during the next seven days while the Red Sox, whose suddenly awakened power rivalling that of the Yankees is the talk of the American League, engage in two of the most interesting series since Tom Yawkey took the ball club over in 1933. Starting with a single game this afternoon, the local team meets the troublesome Chicago White Sox in four games—with a doubleheader on Sunday—and then, after a day off on Monday, plunges into a great series with the world champion Yankees.

These successive series should create a new high for local baseball interest over the last 17 or 18 years. Not since the 1918 Red Sox, won a pennant under Ed Barrows has a Boston American League club been in possession of so high a place in the standing at so late a date in the campaign. By capturing their ninth straight yesterday and their fourth from the Cleveland Indians, 5 to 4, the Sox went into second place, five percentage points ahead of the White Sox and nine games behind the Yankees.

Sounds Absurd

It may sound absurd to rekindle talk of pennant at Fenway Park with the Yankees out in front by a comfortable margin. The manner in which the New Yorkers knocked over the White Sox at the Stadium during the past three days was convincing. Their tremendous extra-base power is probably unmatched in the history of baseball.

And yet, you never can tell. Strange things happen in baseball. One reason for the game's intense interest is its uncertainty. A hero today—a bench warmer tomorrow. Great champions have fallen overnight. Granting that the Yankees have one of the outstanding machines of all time, the wise "expert" is the fellow who admits that the Red Sox are still in the race. Nine games is a margin, but the Fenway club is playing sensational ball. Not only that, it is getting the "breaks," which are an important factor in every pennant race.

Road Victories Needed

Joe Cronin's big chance of getting into the forthcoming World Series lies in his ability to find a winning combination on the road. Regardless of what any grandstand manager may tell you, the Red Sox are in the running if they can finish the season playing the brand of ball on the road that they are currently exhibiting at Fenway. In their last 37 home games, the Sox have won 31. Even the Yankees, who are generally unbeatable at Yankee Stadium, have not beaten that sensational record.

These next seven days should tell the story. The Red Sox walked all over the White Sox on their last visit here, taking four straight. The local outfit looks capable of repeating those triumphs over the week end. If it does, it will present unlimited possibilities when the Yankees arrive on Tuesday.

The Indians put up a good fight yesterday, but dropped the series final when the Red Sox capitalized on an unusual "break" in the ninth inning.

Squeeze Play Fails

With the tying run on third base and only one out, Manager Steve O'Neil of the Tribe signaled for a squeeze play. Frank Pytlak was the batter. Bruce Campbell, a fast runner, was on third. When Bruce started with the pitch, the Red Sox infield, awake to the situation, quickly moved in toward the plate. Pytlak bunted, and when the ball popped weakly in the direction of first base, Jimmy Foxx took it on the run and tossed to Higgins at third for a double play on Campbell.

Buck Newsom pitched one of his best games of the year for Cronin. Three of the four Cleveland runs could have been avoided had his mates afforded better support. Gene Desautels threw wild to second base in the third inning to let in a run. In the seventh, Chapman and Cramer got mixed up on Pytlak's drive, and it dropped for a homer inside of the park. Hale was on base at the time.

Cronin, Foxx and Higgins each contributed two hits to Boston's 11-hit attack. Newsom helped his own cause with a triple in the seventh. It was little Skee Melillo, however, who provided the final offensive gesture in the eighth. With Foxx on second base as a result of his single and a sacrifice, Melillo singled to right field for the fifth and final run.

Davis Cup Stars Enter Home Play

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Don Budge and his teammates in the Davis Cup victory turned today to the tennis courts of their homeland for further glory after a reception that reminded New York of the gala homecomings for the famous a decade ago.

Budge with his doubles partner, Gene Mako, will play in the doubles of the eastern grass court championships, which open today, at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. After that he will play both singles and doubles at Newport in the Casino invitation tournament. Then he points for his first national singles title in the tournament at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Budge's teammates, Frank Parker, Bitsy Grant, Wayne Sabin and Mako, will all participate in the singles at Rye, but Don will wait until the Newport tourney before unlimbering his terrific service and uncanny volleying.

To Remain Amateur

Budge again declared he will remain amateur for another year, despite possible pro offers in box car figures.

"I have received no professional offers and I am not interested in any," Budge said. "I will not turn professional this year, maybe not at all."

After the team had been met at the pier by Dwight F. Davis, donor of the cup, and Holcombe Ward, president of the United States Lawn Tennis association, they drove to a mid-town hotel atop a bus, while a band blared and New Yorkers gaped.

Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain of the team, eulogized Budge's great play at a reception, calling the Californian "the greatest I've ever seen."

Grant Plans Comeback

"And what a spirit," Pate continued, "when he was trailing von Cramm in the deciding set by 1—4, he passed me as they changed sides and said: "Don't worry, Captain, I won't let the team down.'"

Frankie Parker, who scored the winning point in the cup victory, had little to say except he had had little doubt he would beat Charles Hare in the deciding match. "He has a great service and volley, Parker said, "but I lobbed a lot and drove him back."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, captured Olympic 1500-meter run at Berlin in world record time of 3:47.8 with Glenn Cunningham, who also ran under record, second.

Three Years Ago

Ben Eastman, running in Oslo, broke 500-meter record, turning in 1:02.

Five Years Ago

James A. Bausch won decathlon championship at Los Angeles Olympics.

Many Old Stars Not Competing In Title Golf

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—An entry list of 180 players, picked through their performances in sectional qualifying tests a few weeks ago, was announced today by the United States Golf Association for the forty-first national amateur championship, to be played at the Alderwood Club, Portland, Ore., Aug. 23-28.

While the location, distant from many of the biggest golf centers, kept a lot of good players from entering the event, the group which will compete in the qualifying round the first day still reads like a "blue book" of American amateur golf.

Starting with defending champion Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, who conquered Scotland's Jock McLean in last year's stormy final, the entries include seven of the last eight in the 1936 tourney; most of last year's Walker Cup players, six former champions and three former national open titleholders. Notable absentees are George Dunlap, the 1933 champion and a Walker cupper, and George Voigt and Ed White, members of last year's cup team.

Levinson Starts

The honor of starting play goes to John O. Levinson of Kennebunk Beach, Me., New England champion, and Sidney A. Milligan of Eugene, Ore. They have been paired to start the first round at 8 a. m., Aug. 23.

In addition to Fischer, former wearers of the amateur crown who will try to win it again at Portland are Francis Ouimet, winner in 1914 and again in 1931; Chick Evans, 1916 and 1920; Jesse Guilford, 1921; Max Marston, 1923; and Ross (Sandy) Somerville, the Canadian who took the title in 1932. They're mostly listed among the "old guard" and not considered real threats this year. Ouimet, Evans and Johnny Goodman of Omaha are the former open champions.

From the 1936 Walker Cup team, Fischer, Goodman, Charley Yates of Atlanta, Harry Givan and Scotty Campbell of Seattle, Walter Emery of Oklahoma City and Reynolds Smith of Dallas will be in the field.

Few Internationalists

Fischer, Goodman, Campbell, Johnny Riddell of Garden City, who made the grade as an alternate and gained a place in the field when a couple of New York qualifiers dropped out; Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Russell Martin of Chicago reached the last eight in 1936.

Arrayed against this collection of proven stars are such newcomers to big-time golf as Wilfred Wehrle of Racine, Wis., the Louisiana State college pair of Fred Haas and Paul Leslie; Chuck Kocsis of Michigan; "Trailer Bill" Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., Don Schumacher of Dallas, the young New Yorkers, Willie Turnesa and Frank Strafaci, and Edwin Kingsley of Magna, Utah. Any one of them may have the strokes to win.

In contrast to last year, when the whole British Walker Cup team competed at Garden City, there's not much of an international threat this time. In addition to Somerville, A. Stanley Anderson of England and Ken Black of Vancouver are the only foreign players entered.

Eleven Years Ago Today She Starred

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—The page one streamers said: "Trudy swims channel."

That was 11 years ago today—and today Gertrude Ederle sat on the little porch of her frame home as some of those who remembered came by and said hello.

She said she might go into the water later in the day. "Not for a swim," she explained. "I don't go swimming any more; I go bathing."

She laughed when she said it. She's got just as good a laugh now as she had 11 years ago and she still can laugh at the fortune she brushed right past without recognizing.

It was C. C. "Cash and Carry" Pyle who said, after the ticker tape parade up Broadway and before her vaudeville tour, "I could've made her a million."

"You know," she said, "I didn't even endorse many things."

"I'm out of swimming competition forever," she said. "I don't know anything sadder than seeing an ex-athlete trying to make a come-back. Besides that, the swimming records they're hanging up now make some of my old marks look silly.

"There's only one of my old marks that's still standing. Nobody's ever come closer than eight seconds of the unofficial time I set in the 300 meter swim.

She didn't even mention the fact that her crossing of the English Channel in 14h. 31m. still is the record for women.

Now she is happy in a little home, even though it's a long way to the nearest glimpse of water.

Bay State Finalists

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Catherine Sample of Miami, Florida state women's tennis singles champion, defeated Mrs. Helen Vose, also of Miami, to win the women's singles finals of the sixteenth annual maritime tournament here yesterday. The scores were 6—3, 6—2. Lindsay Ware of Boston, top-seeded player and defending champion, entered the finals by defeating H. Kulick of Salem, Mass., 6—3, 6—1, while Donald Martin, Newton, Mass., downed Jack Dorrance, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	60	34	.638
New York	56	40	.583
Pittsburgh	50	44	.532
St. Louis	50	44	.532
Boston	44	50	.479
Brooklyn	39	54	.419
Cincinnati	38	55	.409
Philadelphia	40	58	.408

Results Aug. 5

New York 3, Cincinnati 0. (12 innings.)
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Boston 4, St. Louis 2.

And Talking of . . . Suburbia

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At "the Club"

LONDON—Today let us take a liberty with the searchlight of publicity that customarily picks out in such close details the glittering apex of British sport's vast pyramid and focus it instead along that part of the broad "unknown" base which lies on the outskirts of the cities and towns, partially concealed by the suburban conglomeration of bricks, mortar and radio aerials.

There, tucked away behind trim rows of "desirable villas," in the neat gardens of which the lawn-mower chatters intermittently on a hot summer's evening, we shall find little green oases, happy hunting grounds of athletic mediocrity, the sporting rendezvous of the folk who line up so patiently on the railway platform for the 8:42 a. m. train "up" and dash eagerly to liberty through the barriers from the 5:38 p. m. "down."

The depredations of the builder have made things tough for these clubs. The majority of them have precious little money, and real estate development has filched away from many of them land that they have struggled gallantly to retain. You understand, of course, that I am alluding to the independent local clubs found in suburbia, and not to the palatial headquarters established (also in suburbia) by the banks, insurance companies and other big business houses for the benefit of their employees.

Business House Sport

These places are, in certain cases, almost overpoweringly "de luxe," as might be expected from the amount of money invested in them. They come under the heading, "Business House Sport." And that (more literally than you might suppose) is another story.

In the morning and afternoon, the clubs of suburbia are practically deserted, but soon after 6 o'clock the members begin to drift along and by 7:30 the fun is in full blast. Then may be seen in action the local Donald Budges and Dorothy Rounds, dazzling their good friends, the "rabbits," with a display of skill that loses nothing by the fact that all things in human experience are relative and these very "tigers" who pounce around so ferociously in, say, the match between Acacia Avenue L. T. C. and The Maybank L. T. C., would themselves be gobbled up with great rapidity in the first round at Wimbledon, if, indeed, they were good enough to be allowed to play in the championships there.

The Stars in Their Courses

It is the fate of the lesser sports clubs of suburbia—where, if I may put it so, you can feel the heart of middle-class Britain throbbing away contentedly—to lose any "stars" they may produce just about as soon as they have produced them. Let me cite the case of a friend of mine who is now gaining quite a reputation in the top class of lawn tennis. It seems only a short while ago we could each dwell with satisfaction upon having represented "the club" in matches—he as the hero of the first pair; I as, say, 15 per cent of the third pair.

In the intervening few years, concentration, coaching, tenacity of purpose and the devotion of a most enviable number of hours to the game have told the tale that you might expect. And the members of "the club" now follow the progress of their departed giant through the medium of the sports page in the daily newspaper.

For the Fun of the Thing

That is the way it goes when you follow the stars in their courses, rising from the clubs where the general standard is not high. The folk who are left behind go on playing, purely for "the fun of the thing," knowing that their backhand will never be much better than it is now. And not worrying a great deal about that.

Yes, it must be confessed that the majority of the members of "the club" are, judged by championship standards, absolute nonentities. Directly a player becomes anything like really good, he can improve only by rising to a higher plane among clubs. Nobody blames him when he does that. By not moving up, the potential star would be confined within the decided limits of the degree of skill obtaining at "the club." And that is not high enough to satisfy one ambitious as well as skillful.

The Builders' Pressure

Of course, all suburban sports clubs are not lawn tennis clubs. Some provide cricket, others bowls or golf, and one, at least, within half-an-hour's motorcar ride from Big Ben at Westminster, provides all of them, plus badminton, billiards, darts, dancing, and other indoor diversions.

Formerly this was a sort of Hurlingham of surburbia—"exclusive" in a quiet sort of way, in spite of the fact that its descriptions were never really describable as heavy. Enshrined in the recollections of senior members are radiant memories of the halcyon days when this great cricketer or that trod the velvet turf or world-famed tennis stars twinkled on the four "match" courts during the annual "open" tournament. Of days more recent when we still swam in the rippling lake at all hours of the day and night.

The Club-less Public

Financial considerations have wrought a transformation, disagreeable to the said senior members, but illustrative of the increasing ease with which sport may now be obtained these days by the club-less public. Only by the concession of becoming, in part, a public park, could this club, an organization half a century or more old, retain its existence.

The local civic authorities saved the ground as an open space, acquired the land which the builders were after and re-let it to the club with certain stipulations. The public may play upon the lawn tennis courts and golf course, excepting at weekends; the lake no longer belongs to the club and, with prosaic iron railings along its tree-girt banks, bears on its calm bosom a motor-launch, carrying passengers on a round trip for twopence per head. O Tempora! O Mores! But the great thing is that the club has been saved.

Inexpensive

Now sport in surburbia is not an expensive matter. For a season's cricket you pay, perhaps 20 shillings or two pounds (8 dollars), lawn tennis costs two or three pounds, and golf about twice as much. There are graduations financially, as there are socially, of course, but these figures give a rough idea of the way subscriptions run in the clubs which offer cheap and pleasing alternatives to.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The popular suburban sport of pushing the lawn mower."

Village Road Race For Midget Autos

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—A dozen amateur drivers tuned up their tiny cars today over narrow village streets that will be the scene of one of America's strangest auto races.

Scheduled to drive in Alexandria Bay's annual 75-mile "race around the houses" tomorrow, the drivers went over the course in minute detail preparatory to competing for the Frank G. Tallman trophy.

The idea is similar to the Vanderbilt Cup races on the Roosevelt Raceway at Westbury, L. I., run on the European road race plan.

The course is "L" shaped, and measures about a mile and a half. Each driver will be confronted with a right angle turn, followed successively by a "U" turn and another right angle turn.

The turns were flat and unbanked with bales of hay piled along the edges to halt skidding cars. The course is over double width concrete pavement, permitting speeds of 30 to 50 miles an hour on the turns, and 60 to 75 miles an hour on the straightaway.

The entry list includes several prominent amateur race pilots, including John Marshall of Boston, who won last year's race and will be back to defend his title; Hugh Bancroft, Cohasset, Mass.; Nat Reyburn, Fairfield, Conn.; Frank Alden, Hingham, Mass., and Lemuel Ladd, Boston.

Shrewsbury School Eight to Compete

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Scores of delicate racing shells skimmed the waters of Lake Erie today as the cream of eastern oarsmen turned up for the sixty-fifth annual national rowing regatta, Saturday and Sunday.

Buffalo's West Side Rowing Club is playing host to the sweep-swinging high school and amateur crews entered in connection with its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration.

The brawny young men who take their fun tugging at a heavy oar rate the Woodlawn Cup senior eight race as the prize of the regatta.

The West Side, Penn A. C. of Philadelphia and Detroit Boat Club were the favorites for the senior eight-oared title today in just about that order.

High school eights expected to produce another topnotch spectacle when the husky Shrewsbury, Mass., outfit faces the Lafayette group from Buffalo over a mile course.

Parker and Mangin Enter Net Doubles

With the Davis Cup players back in the United States the news begins to trickle in regarding teams entering the national tennis doubles for Longwood, Aug. 23. President Irving Wright of the Cricket Club announced last night that Frank Parker and Gregory Mangin have sent in their entry.

Parker and Mangin were beaten last year in the semifinals by Don Budge and Gene Mako, the latter team going on to win the title. Budge and Mako will defend. Other entries received were those from Bobby Riggs-Bernard Coghlan, and Charles Harris-Al Surface.

Riflemen Chosen

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 6 (AP)—Four members of the Fort McKinley citizens military training camp were chosen to compete with a 10-man First Corps Area rifle team in national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 27 to Sept. 15. They were Edward P. Moody Jr., Cape Elizabeth; James L. Paradis, Gardiner; Stephen C. Lygomenos, Peabody, Mass., and Charlie W. Switzer of Laconia, N. H. Alterna named were Henry Brown Jr., Newburyport, Mass., and Webster E. Coombs, Whitefield, N. H.

Yale Golfers Lose to Formby

FORMBY, Eng., Aug. 6 (AP)—Yale University's golfers, continuing their northern tour, dropped a 6-to-4 decision to Formby yesterday. Two other matches were halved. Formby won the foursomes 2-1 and the singles 4-3. One match in each was halved.

Business and Industry

Auto Prices Are Increased by General Motors Corporation

Commerce and Finance

Lansing, Mich., Finances Better By 'Pay-as-Go'

CHICAGO — What "pay-as-you-go" did for one average-size United States city to lift it out of a debt morass is described in Municipal Finance, publication of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association. The city is Lansing, Mich., a municipality of less than 80,000.

Lansing's job of cleaning up its finances is particularly significant, since it is an automobile industry city, which felt the depression quickly and where relief rolls in the lean years grew by leaps and bounds.

Bonded Debt Reduced

Today Lansing has a total bonded debt of $2,878,000 as compared with more than $7,000,000 in July of 1932. City borrowing has been erased by a reserve fund built up during the years of heavy delinquency. In the last two years, delinquent tax collections have sufficed to permit a reduction of $465,000 in the reserve fund, and still have a reserve large enough to eliminate short-term borrowing.

Among other comparable pay-as-you-go cities Kalamazoo, Mich., finds itself virtually debt-free; Topeka, Kan., uses the pay-as-you-go system for current operations and to pay for improvements, and New Rochelle, N. Y., has the same system for current operations.

R. E. Sanderson, City Comptroller of Lansing, says: "Our high percentage of current tax collection is due in part to the fact that a discount is allowed for the payment of taxes. If taxes are paid within 30 days 3 per cent discount is allowed. If paid within 60 days, 2 per cent discount is allowed, and after 90 days, 6 per cent penalty is added. The discount has served as a reward to the taxpayer who pays promptly and it has gone a long way to offset the bad effect on tax collections of continued tax moratoriums, and interest and penalty cancellations voted by the state legislature."

Comptroller Sanderson has also installed a modern accounting system and a method of machine accounting.

Under the plan adopted five years ago and followed ever since, no new bonds are issued for any purpose. Improvements formerly financed by security issues are now paid for out of current tax revenue. A reserve fund, started from delinquent tax collections, has been built up to enable the city to bridge a summer gap between the beginning of a new fiscal year and the beginning of tax payments, without borrowing. This fund grew so large that out of it during the last year was paid $455,000 as Lansing's portion of a sewage disposal project.

According to figures compiled by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., Lansing ranks third among cities of the United States of more than 50,000 population for low per capita net bonded debt. The figure for Lansing is $19.96, and only Rockford and Springfield, Ill., are lower.

Taxes at 1929 Level

Meanwhile, taxes are no higher this year than they were in 1929, despite the fact that improvements have not been curtailed under the pay-as-you-go plan and the fact that welfare costs are four times the figure of eight years ago. All municipal salaries have been restored to pre-depression levels, and some are even higher now than then.

"Lansing," says Carl Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, "is one of the cities that, by maintaining solvency through the depression and installing improvements as it went along, is ready to deal with the new financial problems facing cities by reason of increased commodity prices and wage and salary levels, and expanded municipal programs."

Week's Oil Output Shows Slight Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A gain of only 15,500 barrels was registered last week in the daily average gross production of crude oil in the United States. The output was 3,591,900 barrels, compared with 3,576,400 in the preceding week, the American Petroleum Institute reports. A gain of 13,000 barrels in the daily average output of Texas and a decline of 11,400 in California were the important changes. Production was 168,100 barrels more than the calculation of 3,423,800 daily by the Bureau of Mines for July.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States at the end of last week, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, amounted to 70,872,00 barrels, compared with 72,020,000 at the end of the previous week, a decline of 1,148,000. On July 31, 1936, motor fuel stocks were 62,446,000 barrels.

Taylor-Young Airplane Co. Stock Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The offering of 115,000 shares of common stock of Taylor-Young Airplane Company has been made by Hilts & Co., Inc., at the price of $3 per share, marking the first public financing undertaken by the company since its organization in March of this year for the manufacture and sale of popular priced light-airplanes.

The company is concentrating its production on one model—a high-wing two-passenger monoplane of cabin type, powered by a 40 h. p. aviation motor, with a high speed of 91 miles per hour, and selling for less than $1500.

Northern States Power Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Northern States Power Company system had electric output of 24,446,267 kilowatt hours for the week ended July 31, last, an increase of 2.2 per cent compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Farmers' Friend

Gov. William A. Langer, North Dakota

Whose Plan for Getting Higher Prices for Wheat Is Now in Operation

North Dakota Plan Pushes Wheat Price Above Market Level

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Wheat prices in North Dakota have increased above the regular market prices during the last two days, state mill and elevator officials point out, following the introduction of a program which Governor William A. Langer said would bring "honest prices" for lightweight wheat.

The program, which began Aug. 3, called for the use of Bank of North Dakota funds to buy lightweight wheat in carload lots and for shipping it to the State Mill at Grand Forks, or to Minneapolis or Duluth elevators.

A. J. Scott, manager of the State Mill and elevator, said prices there and at other state points had been forced up by the plan, going to seven cents above the card price on 56-pound wheat and heavier, and six cents above on 55 pounds and lighter.

On lighter weights, however, State Mill prices were generally above those paid by private elevators. Scott said the mill offered 81 cents Aug. 4 on 45-pound grain as compared with 70 cents paid by private elevators. On 40-pound grain, the mill quoted 68 cents compared with 50 cents by the elevators.

Governor Langer, announcing the plan, charged "the grain combine" with attempting to "steal the 1937 crop as they stole it in 1935."

"Our whole object," he said, "is to compel local elevators to pay farmers what their wheat is actually worth. If they won't pay it, the mill and elevator will."

Stone & Webster Earns 98 cts. Share During 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stone & Webster, Inc., stockholders, are in receipt of a more pleasing annual report of the concern, for the 12-month period ended June 30, last, the current statement showing per share earnings of 98 cents, compared with 62 cents for the last previous year.

Net income was $2,067,219, after interest, amortization, depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, compared with a net of $1,307,442, or 62 cents a capital share, in the 12 months to June 30, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system aggregated $58,577,629, against $54,106,374 in the 12 months to June 30, 1936, an increase of $4,469,255. Operating expenses amounted to $28,248,892, against $25,807,929, while taxes amounted to $6,939,936, compared with a tax bill of $5,773,794 in the preceding comparable period.

The report for the June quarter shows a consolidated net income, after all expenses and charges, of $407,733, equal to 19 cents a capital share, compared with a net of $156,303, or 7 cents a capital share in the June quarter of last year. Operating revenues in the quarter aggregated $14,460,587, compared with $13,559,246 in the corresponding quarter of 1936. Operating expenses were $6,968,934, as compared with $6,453,586, and taxes amounted to $1,788,791, against $1,699,635 in the June quarter of last year.

Flintkote Company Year Much Better Than 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Flintkote Company and subsidiaries reports net income of $1,356,868 after federal, state and foreign taxes, for 52 weeks, ended July 17 last. The year's profit was equal to $2.03 each on 666,746 shares of stock outstanding and compared with $1,156,245, or $1.73 each on 666,046 shares of stock then outstanding, in the preceding 52 weeks.

For the year to July 17, net sales were $15,122,687, against $12,809,769 in the preceding 52 weeks. For the seven four-week periods ended on July 17, net sales were $3,213,211, against $6,706,782 a year before, and for the four periods net sales were $4,900,143, against $4,206,063.

Bond Protective Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cleveland Terminal Tower Building Bondholders Committee has been formed for the protection of the holders of first mortgage leasehold sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1941, of the Cleveland Terminals Building Company, a subsidiary of the Van Sweringen Corporation. The committee is composed of Frank R. Bailey of Williams, Bailey & Benjamin, New York, chairman, Charles E. Stoits and W. T. McFadden. Ralph W. Vogell, 1 Wall Street, New York City, is secretary.

General Motors Advances Prices Of All Models

DETROIT (AP)—Plans for stepping up the retail prices of all General Motors automobiles are announced.

Following closely upon the price increase announced by the Ford Motor Company and the statement of General Motors' chairman, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., that price boosts were inevitable, Cadillac, La Salle, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Chevrolet and Buick divisions of General Motors corporation disclosed that the retail listings are to be increased.

Effective Aug. 9, Oldsmobile prices are to be increased $45 and Chevrolet $30. After Aug. 14, Cadillac units will be raised $100 and La Salle $60. Buick will raise retail prices about 3 or 4 per cent (from $30 to approximately $60) on Aug. 9. Pontiac has not yet determined its advance but it is expected to be $45.

Because many producers were understood to be awaiting price actions by Ford and General Motors, authoritative sources indicate a belief all other producers will follow the same course. All have been affected by the increased cost of materials and higher wage scales.

Increases announced were considerably lower than most trade observers had expected to follow Mr. Sloan's announcement and led to speculation in distribution quarters as to whether further advances may be expected with the introduction of new models in late September and early October.

A few years ago when the entire industry attempted to advance prices because of increased production costs, a sharp curtailment of buying resulted and the lower prices had to be restored. Current demand is much heavier and "sounder," according to merchandising executives, than it was at that time.

The Olds Motor Works announces that operations will be suspended after Aug. 6 in preparation for new model production. The Fisher body plant which supplies Oldsmobile bodies also will close.

The Ford Motor Company is scheduled to resume production next Monday, after being closed for three weeks, with an announced program of 6000 cars a day.

New Orleans First City Insured for All Homestead Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Two years of close co-operation between the homestead (building and loan) associations, the state banking department and the federal thrift-promoting agencies have given New Orleans the soundest homestead situation in the United States, according to announcement by John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank board; Nugent Fallon, general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—both of Washington, D. C.; and J. G. Leigh, chairman of the board of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Little Rock, Ark. New Orleans is the first city to report a 100 per cent insurance of all deposits in every homestead in operation.

More than $700,000 in dividends have been paid out by the 35 homesteads of this city recently. The dividend rate is 3½ per cent per annum, and the dividends are paid twice a year. Before the federal insurance system went into effect, the homesteads, almost crushed by the economic collapse, were not paying dividends.

The New Orleans homesteads were the first to move for insurance, which protects individual accounts up to $5000. The state banking department took the position that no financial institution should be allowed to do business with the general public if it can not qualify for insurance. One by one, the different homesteads were brought under the system. The weak and poorly managed ones which could not qualify in their own right, were absorbed by the stronger. During the height of the boom, there were 55 homesteads in New Orleans. Their capital assets, largely inflated, were $100,000,000. Today the assets of the 35 New Orleans homesteads are about $60,000,000.

New Orleans has also been the first city to put in a central appraisal system. It operates under the supervision of the state banking department.

According to Mr. Fahey, only about 25 per cent of the homesteads of this country have qualified under the insurance plan.

American Woolen Co. Triples Half-Year Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Woolen Company tripled its net profit in the first half of 1937 as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, the six months report shows. Net profit was $3,393,552 after depreciation charges of $1,084,306, but without providing for federal income and undistributed-profits taxes. In the first half of 1936, net profit was $1,098,163.

Net sales for the six months amounted to $45,284,783, compared with $23,654,148 for the similar period of last year, an increase of $11,630,605. Government contracts accounted for $9,738,246 of the net sales, against $2,928,531 for the first six months of 1936.

Furniture Shops of America

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A registration statement covering 50,000 shares of common stock of Furniture Shops of America, Inc., will be filed shortly with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, Martin J. Dregge, president and director of the company, announced. Furniture Shops of America, Inc., was organized to acquire the assets and business of Luce Furniture Corporation, which was a consolidation of Luce Furniture Company, founded in 1879, the Mishigan Chair Company, founded in 1883, the Stone-Roult Furniture Company, founded in 1919, and two others.

'Solutions' of Money Problem Seen Bringing on More Mazes

By Harold M. Fleming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The perennial subject of money, credit, and business cycles was again brought to the front pages (at least of the financial papers) this week by the release of President Roosevelt's recent letter to Senator Thomas on the subject of monetary stabilization. Mr. Roosevelt agreed with the Senator in principle, but thought that "stabilization of the dollar will be attained not merely by monetary means . . . but much more by the achievement of balanced and orderly recovery."

Meantime Representative Goldsborough has a bill before the House Banking and Currency Committee patterned along Social Credit lines to subsidize prices generally until marginal productive capacity is all in use; Representative Patman has a bill, next to come up, to nationalize the Federal Reserve system, and Senator Thomas has a bill to set up a monetary authority to stabilize prices.

The Royal Bank of Canada, in its Monthly Letter, advocates a super-sterilization plan for gold. The current weakness in cotton prices is stirring up the Southern Democratic representatives to renewed interest in the money problem. On the shelf temporarily, but likely to be dusted off at any time, is Irving Fisher's 100 per cent reserves plan, and Dr. Lauchlin Currie's "model of simplicity" for effecting ideal monetary control—"direct government issue of all money, both notes and deposits subject to check."

Buying Up "Surplus" Gold

There are brave schemes aplenty, and schemes known to fame, besides these, in the murky field of monetary theory, but these seem to be fairly typical and representative; so that an analysis of their shortcomings, if careful, should apply to other similar proposals as well.

The most tangible of the proposals is that of the Royal Bank. It suggests that "the best minds amongst the bankers and economists (in Great Britain and the United States) get together . . . and gladly purchase and entirely remove from the banking system any surplus offerings of gold, to be used only at such time in the future as may be necessary to maintain stability."

This oligarchic or platonic program sounds so good it seems a shame to criticise it. But in the first place, the idea of sterlizing "surplus" gold is an old one. It is the essential idea of reserve banking. The Bank of England used to hide its "surplus" gold behind a mystifying bank statement. The Federal Reserve system tried to sterilize the post-war gold influx, and the British never ceased complaining until the depression.

The process of building super-sterilization programs on top of the bankrupt programs of the past seems depressing. And, of course, in the second place, nobody, including the "best minds among bankers and economists" knows what is "surplus" gold and what isn't. The mining-field supply of and the speculative demand for gold are among the choicest immeasurables in the field of economics. And thirdly, preparing for gold demands is something like photographing the parts of an atom. The object is changed by the process of photography. The state of credit is affected in unintended ways by the very preparations taken to offset its change.

Fisher's 100 P. C. Reserve

Next most tangible of these plans is the 100 per cent reserve. Professor Fisher would make commercial bank demand deposits identical with legal tender—by requiring every bank now carrying checking accounts to separate off this part of its business from the rest of the bank and to receive from the Government a loan (without interest and payable only on the winding up of the bank) of enough new paper money to provide a 100 per cent reserve behind all the demand deposits. . . . The total money available for reserves in the nation would be under control of the Government so that the banks would be unable to increase or decrease the total volume of circulating medium of the country. . . . All the bank's assets formerly considered as related to its demand liabilities, such as promissory notes, would be released to the other departments of the bank. The demand deposit department would then become a safety deposit department, a storehouse for money together with the facilities for transferring its ownership by check."

This idea, on second thought, appears very similar to that of Dr. Lauchlin Currie in his "The Supply and Control of Money." Dr. Currie is mentioned because he is with the Federal Reserve Board (Assistant Director, Division of Research and Statistics) and reported much in favor with Governor Eccles, and his theories are among the despairs of Wall Street. He says "any net addition to or subtraction from the existing supply of money would be effected by a government agency established for that purpose." This sounds like Professor Fisher's "The total money would be under the control of the government, etc." (see above).

This ingenious plan has much to recommend it—like the state law passed a few years ago to prevent all rear-end railroad collisions by requiring the roads to leave the rear car off every train. This plan attempts to prevent bank runs in much the same way.

Expanding the Legal Tender

The banks would either cease to do a commercial lending business, or else they would divide in two, like amoebas, and, like the Bank of England, become an Issue Department and a Banking Department. The Issue Department would be a warehouse for money, government-controlled something like the old Bank of Amsterdam in the eighteenth century. But the Banking Department would, naturally, continue banking as before. It would have the same reserves as now. Some of its commercial customers would be paying up, while others were borrowing, and so it would continue creating deposit - credits. There would be no other way for the bank to loan money, for it could not loan its existing deposits—somebody else would already own them. So the net effect would be that the legal tender of the country would be jacked up from the present $6,500,000,000 to five or six times this amount, and commercial banking would move over into the "Banking Department"—unless the banks went out of business and nobody ever borrowed from them again. Even if this happened, however, banking by some other name would go on, through installment credit houses, factors, capital loan flotations, forward purchasing, etc.

This plan has one purpose in common with the super-sterilization plan of the Royal Bank of Canada. It is to make the center, base, core, or foundation of the banking structure able to stand a greater strain. This purpose is, in fact, inherent in much of our recent banking legislation. But its weakness may be illustrated by a further analogy. City planners lay out new subway lines to relieve traffic congestion. But they presently discover that the new lines have produced their own traffic congestion, by encouraging the growth of suburbs at one end and skyscrapers at the other. In any growing economy, strengthening of the "credit base" must result in expanded credit operations, until the same conditions develop as before—barring the possibility of a political system which controls or prohibits every form of money promising which commercial ingenuity can hit on.

(The Goldsborough, Patman, and Thomas bills will be discussed in a second article.)

Loans to Brokers Increase $34,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,175,000,000. The week ended Aug. 4 and the total represented an increase of $34,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $945,000,000.

Kansas Leads Nation This Year in Wheat Milling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—With a record of 29,049,826 bushels of wheat ground and 8,339,999 barrels of flour produced, Kansas led the nation in wheat milling during the first five months of 1937, Government figures show.

During January, according to the United States Department of Commerce, 8,040,856 bushels of wheat were ground, producing 1,324,851 barrels of flour; February, 8,268,386 bushels and 1,182,918 barrels; March, 6,011,832 bushels and 1,314,705 barrels; April, 6,370,640 bushels and 1,386,629 barrels, and May, 5,356,701 bushels and 1,158,898 barrels.

Arnold Print Works Affairs

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—In a notice to holders of undeposited first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Arnold Print Works here, the company announces the consummation of its reorganization plan, which was confirmed by the court last April. Holders of each $1000 of the old bonds, with coupons due on and subsequent to Feb. 1, 1936, attached, are entitled to receive in exchange $1000 of new first mortgage bonds, three shares of 5 per cent preferred stock ($30 a share par) and $7.50 in cash.

Dewey & Almy Plan To Simplify Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A plan for the simplification of the corporate structure of Dewey and Almy Chemical Company will be voted on by the stockholders at a meeting on Aug. 13. Under the plan, the four series of preferred stock now outstanding would be eliminated through call or exchange, the senior dividend requirements would be reduced and a moderate amount of new capital would be raised for expansion of the business.

The directors have already voted to call for redemption the small outstanding total of preferred and Class A preferred stock. If the plan is approved, holders of prior preference stock and Class B preferred will be given an opportunity to exchange each share for one share of a new preferred stock, plus a fraction of a share of Class A common.

The plan further provides that shares of prior preference and Class B preferred stocks not exchanged will be called for redemption at $100 and $105, respectively, and that a sufficient number of shares of the new preferred will be sold to an underwriter, or underwriters, to provide the approximate amount necessary for such redemption. In addition, 960 shares of new preferred and 6500 shares of Class A common are to be sold to provide "additional working capital necessary for growth."

Consolidated gross sales of $2,291,264 were reported for the six months ended June 30, and consolidated net profit, after all charges except provision for tax, if any, on undistributed profits, totaled $290,700 for the same period. After dividends for the half year on senior stocks, these earnings amounted to $3.51 a share of common stocks, from which the company paid $1 a share in June and declared in July another $1 a share, payable Aug. 10.

Cord Interests Scheduled to Go To Banking Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. L. Cord of Chicago, controller of automobile, aviation and shipbuilding interests, is expected to relinquish his extensive holdings as they are scheduled to pass into the hands of a banking group comprising Emanuel Co. and Schroeder, Rockefeller & Co.

The banking firms, according to reports, have no intention of re-offering publicly the shares of the Cord Corporation to be acquired by them. Members of the bank are expected to ask L. B. Manning, for years an associate of Mr. Cord and a large holder of the corporation's stock, to take full charge of its affairs.

Report to SEC

The Cord Corporation filed reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission which show that Mr. Cord owns 656,703 of the 2,256,700 shares outstanding, or more than 29 per cent, while Mr. Manning holds 123,389 shares, or 5½ per cent. Other principal holders are R. S. Pruitt, officer and director, with 27,834 shares; W. H. Beal, a former officer and director, 9812 shares, and H. T. Ames, a director, 5850 shares.

The Auburn Automobile Corporation is dominated by the Cord company through 28½ per cent of its shares; the Aviation Corporation, through 29¾ per cent of the stock; the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, through 26.4 per cent of the founders' shares, and the Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation, through 33.4 per cent of the stock.

The principal holding of the Cord Corporation appears to be the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, with total assets of $11,586,000 at the close of 1936. It reported a profit of $396,000 for 1936, after sustaining losses in the three preceding years and making substantial profits in 1932 and 1931. At the end of 1936 it had $18,390,000 of uncompleted work on contracts in progress.

Checker Cab

The Checker Cab Manufacturing Company reported year-end assets of $5,554,000 and a profit of $651,000, against $2897 profit in 1935 and losses in the three preceding years. Its subsidiary, Parmelee Transportation Company, which operates taxis in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other cities, had a 1936 profit of $342,000, against one of $151,800 in 1935 and losses for many preceding years.

The Aviation Corporation, with assets of $11,255,000, had a profit of $104,000 for the first eleven months of 1936, after several years of losses. It controls the Stinson Aircraft Corporation, with a plant at Wayne, Mich., and the American Airways, Inc. Subsidiaries of the latter are Colonial Air Transport, Inc., Continental Air Lines, Interstate Air Lines, Texas Air Lines and other companies.

The Cord Corporation reported assets of $16,840,700 and net income of $329,322, for 1936, after a loss of $175,017 in 1935.

Standard Brands Earnings Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiaries for the second quarter of 1937 was reported at $2,835,860 after expenses, federal and foreign income taxes and other charges, but before the profit-and-loss items. This was equivalent, after deducting $85,752 dividends paid on the preferred stock, to 22 cents a share on 12,648,106 shares of no-par common stock. No provision was made for the federal surtax on undistributed profits.

In the first quarter of the year net income totaled $2,885,492, or 22 cents a share. Net income for the second quarter of 1936 equaled $3,674,375, or 28 cents a common share.

For the 12 months ended on June 30, the average earnings aggregated $12,980,884 after $89,767 surtax on undistributed profits, but before profit-and-loss items. This was equal to 99 cents a common share, and it compared with $14,396,506, or $1.10 a common share, earned in the preceding 12 months.

Seattle Fur Auction Set for August 11

SEATTLE (AP)—The Seattle Fur Exchange announced it would place 97,000 furs on the auction block August 11, including collections from the Northern Commercial Company and independent Alaskan dealers.

The exchange said about 2000 silver fox, 1000 blue fox, 2200 white fox, usual mink, marten, raccoon and muskrat offerings and 6000 ermine would be auctioned.

New Machine Tool Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—W. E. Saunders, president of the American Forging & Socket Company, announces that construction has been begun on an addition to the company's manufacturing plant in Pontiac, Mich., which will provide approximately 20,000 square feet of additional space, at a cost including equipment of about $150,000. Work is expected to be done Oct. 1.

Barnsdall Transferees Absolved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The board of tax appeals absolved 22 transferees of the Barnsdall Corporation Class A stock and warrant syndicate, New York City, of $28 income tax liabilities aggregating $3,051,427 assessed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Last week, the board determined 14 other transferees were not deficient in 1936 income taxes.

Virginia Hardware Sales Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Hardware sales in Virginia rose 13 per cent in June and 22 per cent during the period of the last six months, as compared with the corresponding half year of 1936.

Selling Out

E. L. Cord

Director of the Cord Corporation and Checker Cab Manufacturing and Chairman of Auburn and Lycoming Concerns

Excess Reserves Drop $110,000,000 In Week of Aug. 4

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of Federal Reserve system member banks declined $110,000,000 to $700,000,000 during the week ended August 4.

The Federal Reserve Board's weekly condition statement showed the decrease in these lendable funds was due largely to an increase in money in circulation and a climb in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks.

Money in circulation increased $44,000,000 during the week to $6,468,000,000. The outflow of funds into circulation, which is usual over a month-end, reduces excess reserves in approximately the amount of the overflow.

Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve institutions rose $81,000,000 for the week to $309,000,000. This increase indicated a shift of money from commercial banks to the reserve institution.

The drop in excess reserves was the third successive weekly decline, th total decrease amounting to $260,000,000.

For the week ended August 4, the board reported its holdings of government securities remained unchanged at $2,526,000,000.

A $5,000,000 increase in holdings of treasury bills was offset by a $5,000,000 decline in holdings of treasury notes.

Farm Prices Rise Slightly in Month That Ended July 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Prices received by farmers during the month ended July 15 were only slightly higher than a month earlier, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The July index of 126 per cent of its pre-war average, however, was 10 points higher than on July 15 of last year.

Declines in prices of a number of major farm commodities were barely offset by advances in prices received for wheat, corn, meat animals and livestock products. The mid-July index was, therefore, only one point higher than on June 15.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities they buy was one point lower than the revised index for June. On July 15 the index was 133 per cent of the pre-war average and only 10 points higher than a year earlier. The lower index for the month was attributed largely to a continued decline in feed prices. The ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers increased one point during the month, while prices received moved up slightly and prices paid declined.

Changes, by groups, in the prices received by farmers from June 15 to July 15 were reported as follows. Meat animals, up 7 points; chickens and eggs, up 7; dairy products, up 3; cotton and cottonseed, down 1; fruit prices, down 12; and truck crop prices, down 28 points. The grain price index showed no change on July 15 from its mid-June level. Wheat and corn prices were upward, but oats, barley and rye prices declined substantially toward a new-crop basis.

Pullman, Inc., Half-Year's Net Equals $1.73 on Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., and subsidiaries report second quarter net income of $3,232,502, or approximately 87 cents a share, compared with $1,493,717, or 39 cents the corresponding period in 1936.

First six months net income was $6,609,201, or approximately $1.73 a share, compared with $2,693,980, or 70 cents, in the corresponding 1936 period.

The earnings were the best the company has reported in several years. For all of 1936 consolidated net was $6,347,107, or $1.64 a share. The 1937 figures did not include provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

Transportation operations of the Pullman Company, sleeping car company affiliate, for the six months resulted in a net profit, after taxes, of $3,591,016, compared with $1,168,046 the corresponding 1936 period. Gross was $30,857,263 against $27,147,671.

Steel Wages Advanced

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio (AP)—The Wheeling Steel Corporation's Portsmouth works announce that wages of common laborers will be raised from 56 to 62½ cents an hour, effective Aug. 1. Company officials said this would establish a $5 minimum daily wage for eight hours' work for 1600 employees.

Argentina's 1936 Foreign Trade Is Slightly Above '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The total value of the foreign trade of Argentina during the 12 months ended December, 1936, exclusive of bullion, was 2,780,180,635 paper pesos, an increase of 24,829,355 paper pesos or 0.9 per cent. above 1935, according to an official report prepared by the Statistical Division of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Imports, amounting to 1,116,710,994 pesos, declined 5.0 per cent in 1936, while exports, totaling 1,663,469,641 paper pesos, increased by 5.3 per cent.

Foreign Trade in 1935 and 1936
(Real Values in Paper Pesos)

	1935	1936	Percent change in 1936
Imports	1,174,881,333	1,116,710,994	−5.0
Exports	1,580,540,057	1,663,469,641	+5.3
Total trade	2,755,330,390	2,780,180,635	+0.9

The export balance in Argentina's foreign trade increased from 394,367,834 paper pesos in 1935 to 535,737,647 paper pesos in 1936.

On a tonnage basis, imports aggregating 8,292,881 metric tons, increased by 5.1 per cent over the year 1935, while exports, totaling 14,568,361 metric tons, declined by 10.3 per cent.

In the report of the Director General certain of the statistics are stated in terms of arbitrary or "tariff" values, while others are given in "real" or market values (in part based on declarations). Imports by countries and by commodities are stated in tariff values; real values are shown for the total trade and for all exports.

The tables following show the trade by leading countries of origin and destination, together with imports and exports of principal products.

Trade with Principal Countries
(Values in thousands of paper pesos, i. e., 000 omitted.)

Imports

Country of origin or destination	Tariff Values 1935	Tariff Values †1936	Per cent of total imports 1935	Per cent of total imports 1936
United Kingdom	237,981	238,606	21.2	20.4
United States	161,133	170,960	14.4	14.6
Germany	101,676	106,088	9.1	9.3
Belgium	71,450	74,497	6.4	6.4
Italy	48,269	61,097	4.3	5.2
Brazil	55,847	55,871	5.0	4.8
India	44,949	54,698	4.0	4.7
France	50,798	49,448	4.5	4.2
Japan	46,539	41,869	4.1	3.6
Netherland Possessions in Central America	39,165	39,033	3.5	3.3
Netherlands	19,992	22,507	1.7	1.9
Spain	26,964	20,028	2.4	1.7
Sweden	19,147	18,387	1.7	1.6
Canada	19,046	17,016	1.7	1.5
Poland	11,066	15,902	1.0	1.4
Venezuela	56	15,381		1.3
Norway	7,757	14,912	0.7	1.3
Switzerland	10,389	12,963	0.9	1.1
Czechoslovakia	13,350	12,463	1.2	1.1
Peru	33,416	8,628	3.0	0.7
Greece	2,847	2,615	0.2	0.2
Denmark	1,183	1,581	0.1	0.1
For order				
Other countries	99,350	103,078	8.9	8.8
Total	1,121,449	1,168,211	100.0	100.0

Exports

Country of Origin or Destination	Tariff Values 1935	Tariff Values †1936	Percent of total exports 1935	Percent of total exports 1936
United Kingdom	538,388	524,629	34.3	31.8
United States	189,271	174,044	12.1	10.5
Germany	108,290	93,471	6.9	5.7
Belgium	127,147	108,171	8.7	6.5
Italy	42,253	37,609	2.6	2.3
Brazil	78,868	107,633	4.8	6.3
India				
France	74,668	84,536	4.8	5.1
Japan	18,380	24,950	1.0	1.5
Netherlands Possessions in Central America				
Netherlands	139,186	116,790	8.9	6.7
Spain	16,298	11,983	1.0	0.7
Sweden	13,445	15,298	0.9	0.9
Canada	16,032	26,144	1.0	1.7
Poland	8,918	14,457	0.6	0.9
Venezuela	93	201		
Norway	17,901	18,327	1.1	0.9
Switzerland	1,234	1,450	0.1	0.1
Czechoslovakia	9,278	17,210	0.6	1.0
Peru	10,605	11,756	0.7	0.7
Greece	22,494	3,488	1.4	0.2
Denmark	30,955	17,415	1.3	1.1
For Orders	218	183,508		11.1
Other countries	91,667	81,215	5.8	4.9
Total	1,569,349	1,652,449	100.0	100.0

†Figures for 1936 are provisional.
‡Represents "For order" shipments covering the months of January to October and part of November not yet apportioned to countries of destination.

J. C. Penney's Sales Largest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Largest volume of sales for six months in its history is reported by J. C. Penney Company for the first six months of this year. The total of $115,312,686, compared with the gross sales of $106,818,363 in the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of 8.97 per cent.

The company shows net earnings of $7,182,572 for the six months ended on June 30, after deductions for federal taxes, but before any provision for the surtax on undistributed profits. This is equivalent to $2.82 a share on the common stock outstanding. It compares with $6,684,604, or $2.71 a share, in the same period of last year.

To Build German Steel Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—H. A. Brassert & Co., of Chicago, has been awarded a contract by the German Government for construction of three new iron and steel plants, it was announced. The mills will be located on native ore deposits, one in north Germany near Brunswick, one in Bavaria and one in Baden. All three will use the new basic Bessemer process.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Further Demand For Metal Stocks; Market Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—With the exception of mining and specialty issues, stocks displayed a notable lack of buying power in today's market.

Steels and motors were unable to get going and trading forces adopted a warier attitude toward most leaders. Utilities and rails were under water the greater part of the time. Trends were indefinite near the final hour. Transfers were around 750,000 shares.

Coppers Advance

The metal group apparently derived its inspiration from another slight mark-up in export copper, a jump in steel scrap at Pittsburgh and an advance in the price of zinc.

Getting up fractions to a point or so were Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, American Metal, American Zinc, American Telephone, Macy, National Supply, American Woolen, American Radiator, Hercules Motors, Mack Truck, Continental Motors, Radio and Sears Roebuck.

Holding to a relatively slim groove were Bethlehem, Republic, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, Woolworth, Butte Copper, Inspiration Copper, Pure Oil, Tidewater Oil, General Electric, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Celanese.

About unchanged to down a point or more were American Can, U. S. Steel, Crucible, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, American Locomotive, Allis Chalmers, J. I. Case, International Harvester, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, North American, and Westinghouse.

Liveliness of Radio was coincident with rumors the company might consider a small dividend before the end of the year.

Pullman Net Rises

Pullman responded to higher earnings. Some stocks of other concerns, also revealing satisfactory net profits, lacked vigor.

An average increase of 5 per cent in Sears Roebuck's fall-winter catalogue prices was a sustaining influence for this stock.

Wall Street drew some encouragement from word Congress will postpone action on a proposed bill to slap heavier taxes on foreign investments. Brokers, though, said buying from abroad was at a minimum.

Rail Bonds Drop

Rails yielded a little in an irregular bond market today.

Mild selling in carriers, investment quarters said, was attracted by Thursday's rise in this group. Other sectors of the corporate list reflected a disposition of traders to await firmer indications of fall business trends. U. S. Government loans improved a trifle. Foreigns were steady on small turnover.

Fractions were chipped from Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and Pacific Gas & Electric 3¾s.

Moderate stamina was displayed by Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Rock Island General 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Union Pacific 3½s.

U. S. Treasury issues up small fractions were the 3¼s of 1941, the 2¾s of 1945 and 1951 and the 3s of 1951.

Foreign obligations which stiffened were Australia 5s, Buenos Aires 4½-3¾s and Milan 6½s.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Holding a fractional gain in late trading, Cord Corporation shares set a fast trading pace on the curb exchange today as the market responded to reports a deal was about to be signed for the sale of E. L. Cord's holdings to a Wall Street syndicate. Cord shares sold as high as 5, up ¾.

Elsewhere movements were mixed. Some activity developed in mining shares on reports of brisk demand for metals, including zinc and copper. Hecla, Hudson Bay Mining, Eagle Picher and Consolidated Copper picked up fractional to a point gains.

Also a little higher were American Gas & Electric, Technicolor and Bower.

Small losses were recorded in United Gas, American Cyanamid "B," Excello and Niagara Hudson.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98⅞	$4.98⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.98⅞	4.98⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0375⅛	.0375⅜	.1964
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1684	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2298	.2297⅛	.1895
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4023½	.4032
Holland—guilder	.5515	.5515	.4827
Sweden—krona	.2569	.2569	.4827
Norway—krone	.2504	.2504	.4837
Denmarke—krone	.2225	.2225	.4837
Spain—peseta	†	.1684	.1895
Greece—drachma	.0091⅛	.0091⅜	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887½	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0220½	.0220½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1976	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0226
	South America		
Argentine—peso	.3070	1.3020	¶.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0979	.0979	.2025
Chile—peso	.0393	.0393	.3268
Peru—sol	.25	.2600	.2740
Uruguay—peso	.5800	1.0000	11.7810
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2906	.2900	.4640
India—rupee	.3736	.3736	.4189
Java—florin	.5577	.5545	.5800
Hong Kong—dol	.3197	.3183	*
Shanghai—dol	.2940	.2914	*
Straits—dol	.5857	.5856	.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012½	.5025	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9068	.9068	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.3780	.3780	.5440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hsien Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. (Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Standard Gas' Output Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The electric output of the Standard Gas & Electric system for the week ended July 31, 1937, was 110,684,956 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11.6 per cent compared with the corresponding week of 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	7	83¾	82¾	83	— ¼
23⅜	16	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
38	28	Addressograph (1.40)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	1	3¾	3¾	3½	— ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (3a)	3	71⅝	71½	71½	— ¾
3½	2½	Air-Way El Ap	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	3	11⅝	11¾	11¾	Aug 5
60¾	39¾	Allegheny	66	3	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
58½	34	Allegh pf xw	1	34	34	34	Jul 29
80¾	54½	Allegh pf 6xw	6	76	75	76	Aug 4
39	25	Allegh pf 5xw	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
63½	38	Allegh pf 5xw	1	37	37	37	Aug 4
45¾	30½	Allegh Steel (1.20)	5	37	36	37	Aug 4
27⅞	17¾	Allen Indust (1)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
268½	218	Al Chem & Dye (8)	5	238	238	235	
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	24½	24¾	24½	+ ⅛
21¾	15	Allied Strs (.80a)	39	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	86	79¼	80	Aug 2
63½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	34	65¾	64¼	64¼	Aug 3
39¾	23¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	32¾	32½	32½	—1¼
8¾	4¼	Amal Leo	5	8½	8½	8½	Aug 5
53¾	34¼	Amal Leo pf (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Aug 5
114¾	80	Amerada (3)	4	95½	95	95½	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (3¾g)	3	95	95	95	—1
41⅞	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	4	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
60¾	37¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	1	65¼	65¼	65¾	+ ¼
131	99¼	Am Can (4a)	6	110½	109	109	—1¾
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	
71	44	Am Car & F (1½g)	6	52	51¾	51½	Aug 5
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	79½	79½	79¾	
42¾	38	Am Ch & C (.90g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
148	115	Am Chain Cl pf (5)	3	122	122	122	Aug 3
108½	90	Am Chicle (4a)	3	107	107	107	Jul 30
53¾	13¾	Am Colortype	4	15¾	15½	15½	Aug 4
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	2	24½	24½	24½	
33¾	25	Am Cryo Sug (3¾g)	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	8¾	Am Encaus Til	16	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Enron	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 24
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	12	9¾	9	9	
56¾	37	Am & FP 6 pf	2	46½	45½	46½	Aug 4
68¾	45	Am & FP 6? pf	1	57	57	57	
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	37¼	37¼	37¾	Aug 5
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
11¼	8¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
58¾	38¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
52¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	7	44¼	43¾	43¾	—1½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3¾	3¼	3¼	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
17¾	13¼	Am Internat	5	14½	14¼	14⅝	Aug 5
58⅞	37	Am Loco	15	47	46¼	46¾	—1⅜
126	101½	Am Loco pf	2	113	113	113	
187	159¾	Am McKsp (9g)	5	30½	30	30	— ¾
99	73¾	Am Mach & Fdy	6	83	83	83	
99¾	74½	Am Mach pf (6)	4	83½	83½	83½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Mach & Met	5	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
29½	18¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	20	20¾	19¾	19¾	—¼
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
79	54½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	70½	70	70½	+1¾
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	72	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Aug 5
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	9	89	88	88¾	+1¾
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	137	61¾	61¼	61¼	
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	23¼	23	23	— ¾
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	26½	26¾	26¾	Aug 5
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug 3
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	9	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	6	109¾	109¾	109¾	
12¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	61	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	+2
70½	54¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	52	63¾	61	61½	— ½
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
17¾	8¾	Artloom	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
24¾	15¾	Assd Dry Gds	20	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Aug 3
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	19	78¾	77	77½	—2
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	99½	99¼	99½	
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	6	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ¼
29	16	Atl G & W In	1	16	16	16	Aug 3
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—2¾
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	13	30	28½	28½	— ¾
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Aug 3
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	15½	14¾	15¾	+ ⅛
53¾	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50¾	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	79¾	79¼	79¼	+1¾
18¼	11¾	Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	13	12¾	12¾	Aug 5
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	2	6	6	6	— ½
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loco asd	10	5	5	5	+ ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	4	88½	87	87	Aug 5
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 5
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	24	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	44	44	44	
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	1	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
37	22	Barker Bros	3	27	27	27	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	4	25	24½	25	
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	Aug 3
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	Jul 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	112¾	112¾	112½	Aug 3
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13⅞	13	13	Aug 5
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Aug 4
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	8	20½	20	20¼	
23¾	20¾	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58	58	58	— ⅛
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	31	99¾	98½	98¾	— ½
20	17	Beth Stl 8%pf (1)	7	19	18½	18½	— ½
129½	109	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	1	118	118	118	Aug 5
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	1	60	60	60	Aug 5
36	24	Black & Dekr (¾g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
29¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.40g)	8	24½	24½	24¾	— ⅛
46¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	39	35	34¼	34¼	— ¾
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	1	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	10	24¼	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	13	48¼	48½	48¾	— ⅛
18¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 30
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	16	18½	18	18	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	11	44⅞	44½	44½	— ½
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49	49	49	— ½
47	39¾	Bristol-My (2.40a)	3	40	40	40	
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 29
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	9	23¾	23¾	23¾	
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	
52¾	28½	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	Aug 4
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Jun 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	18	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
35¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	17¼	17	17	— ¼
14¾	7¾	Budd Mfg	18	10⅞	10	10¼	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8½	8½	8¼	— ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	3	35	35	35	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	16	64	63½	63½	
18⅝	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
38⅝	23½	Burr Ad M (.60g)	17	29¾	29	29	— ⅜
11¾	4½	Bush Term	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20	15	Bush T 7%pfdw	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
18¼	12¾	Butler Bros (.80)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
36¾	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	33½	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	80	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	21	Byers Co	10	30	29½	29½	—1¼
34¾	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	7	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛

—C—

48¼	36¼	Calif Pack (1¼g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
81½	60	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	81½	81½	81½	Jul 26
⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	20	4¾	4	4	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	30	16½	16½	16½	
3½	2¼	Campbell W'k (1)	9	33¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
38½	23½	Can D G Ale	9	26	25½	25¾	
17½	11¾	Canad Pac	10	13¾	13¼	13¼	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (4g)	1	47	47	47	Jul 31
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	5	18	16¾	16¾	Aug 4
35	30	Carpenter Stl (1.20g)	2	30	30	30	Aug 5
9¾	5	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	7	7	7	
191¾	138	Case (JI)	6	185	180	180¼	—6¾
85	65	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	80½	80¼	80¼	— ¼
104	80	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
46¾	26	Celanese (1.50g)	40	30¼	30¼	30	+ ¼
118	100½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¾	38⅜	Celotex (.80g)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅞
39¾	31	Cent Aguir (1½g)	1	36	36	36	Aug 3
7¾	3	Cent Ariz	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	Cent RR 2nd	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
11	6¾	Cent Violeta Sug	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
16½	8¾	Centy Rib St (.80g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
68¾	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	64¾	64¾	64¾	
23¾	15¾	Certain-teed	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
47¾	34¾	Champ P & P (3)	7	37½	37½	37½	Aug 4
48	34½	Checkerd Cab	2	36	36	36	— ½
18	10	Chesa & Ohio (2.80g)	16	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
68¾	50¾	Chic & Alton (2.50g)	16	53½	52½	53¼	+ ¾
90	81	Chic & O pf (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 28
90½	67	Chic Corp (3)	4	70¾	70	70	— ¼
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug 3
13½	8¼	Chi & E Ill pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¾	3	Chi & NW	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi Gt Wstn	1	1	1	1	
18¼	6¾	Chi Gt W pf	2	11½	11	11	Aug 5
33	24¼	Chi Mstr Cr (1¾g)	2	28¾	28	28	
8	3¼	Chi M StP & P	3	6	5¾	5¾	Aug 6
7¼	2¼	Chi M StP & P pf	2	5¼	5	5	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	22	22	22	+ ½
41	35	Chi Pn T pr pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
3¾	3	Chi RI Ie & P	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug 4
8¾	3¾	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
10½	4¾	Chi RI & P 7pref	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
27½	14	Chi Toll Cab (1½g)	3	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
22½	18¾	Chick Cut Oil	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Aug 4
15½	9¼	Childs Co	3	11	11	11	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
136¼	96	Chrysler (7g)	67	116	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
10⅝	9⅝	City Stores	17	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
47¼	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
6	3	Clev Cincin Br (1g)	5	4	4	4	
117¾	100¾	Cleve Elec Ill (2)	3	111½	111½	111½	— ¾
179½	123½	Cleve-Cliffs (3)	1	130	130	130	—1
107¾	85	Cleve-Cliffs A (3)	2	98½	98½	98½	Aug 3
28¾	17¾	Coca-Cola (3)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Aug 5
104½	102	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	103	103	103	
28¾	17¾	Colgate-Palm (1½)	44	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
1041	102	Colgate-Palm pf (4)	1	103	103	103	— ¼
69¾	47¾	Coll & Airb (2a)	10	54½	52¾	53½	—1⅛
51¾	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	1	38	38	38	—1
31¾	20¾	Colum Br Cp A (.50g)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
31½	20¾	Colum Br pf A (1.50g)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	Aug 5
100	80	Colum Gas & El (4)	3	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
100	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	3	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
99¾	89¾	Colum Pict vtc (1g)	2	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
49¾	38¾	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 28
135¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	3	123½	123½	123½	+ ¼
60¼	50¾	Comi Credit (3)	30	54¼	53¼	53¾	+ ⅛
116	106	Comi Credit pf (4½)	5	107½	106	107½	+3½
68¼	43½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	56⅝	55¾	56	
120	103¾	Comi I T pf vt (4¼)	2	106½	106½	106½	Aug 5
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	10	16	14	16	— ½
4½	3	Commerc & Sou	95	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
74¾	48	Commerc & Sou pf	10	58½	58½	58½	—1½
13¾	11¾	Commonw Edis (3)	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
19¾	13¾	Commonw Sou	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Comptometer (1)	1	2	2	2	Aug 4
41¾	35	Conde Nast (1.40a)	3	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
19¾	13¾	Congoleum Nai	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
43¾	19¾	Cons Aircraft	4	23¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
10¾	9¾	Cons Diesel	2	10	10	10	
13¾	8½	Cons Coal	12	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
40¾	31¾	Cons Edis (1¼g)	33	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅛
106	90½	Cons Film pf	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	
6¾	3½	Cons Film	1	3	3	3	
16¾	10	Cons Fin pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
10½	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 5
17¾	14½	Cons Oil (.60a)	37	15¾	15¾	15¾	
106¾	104¾	Cons Oil 5% pf (5)	4	104¾	104	104	—1
106¾	4¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Cons Textile	4	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
37¾	20¾	Container Cp (1.20)	18	30½	29¾	29¾	— ½
37¾	18½	Cont Bak A	3	24½	24½	24½	
4	3¾	Cont Bak B	4	3¾	3½	3½	
91	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
60¼	50	Cont Can (3)	8	58	57	57½	—1
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
42¾	38¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	83¾	81½	81¾	—1⅛
51¾	31	Contn Oil of Del (1½)	8	41½	41¼	41½	Aug 4
63¾	41¾	Contn Oil pf xw (3½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jul 30
3	2	Cont Mot	76	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	31	47¾	46¾	47	
38¾	25	Cont Stl (⅝g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Aug 4
71¾	54¼	Corn Prod (3)	16	68¾	66	66	
171½	163	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	170½	169½	169½	+1½
19¼	6	Coty	17	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
81	60	Crane Co (2)	37	61¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	5	118¾	116¾	118¾	Aug 5
115¼	109¾	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	113	113	113	
37	28¾	Cream of W (1½g)	1	30¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
38¾	25	Crosley Radio	8	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
20¾	8	Crown Cork Int (.50)	9	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
49¾	38¾	Crown Cork Int pf (3)	1	43¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 43-40 June	106.29	106.29	106.29
13 3¼s 41	106.23	106.23	106.23
9 3¼s 43-46	107	107	107
1 4s 44-54	112.18	112.18	112.18
17 2¾s 67-65	103.12	103.12	103.10
1 2¾s 49-46	103.22	103.22	103.21
1 2¾s 51-47	101.17	101.17	101.17
1 2¾s 51-48	99.3	99.1	99.3
11 2¾s 52-49	100.19	100.17	100.17
13 2¾s 54-51	103.22	103.21	103.22
6 3s58-51	101.24	101.24	101.14
30 2¾s 60-55	100.16	100.16	100.16
3 3¾s 59-56			

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s 49-44	103.10	103.10	103.10

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s 49-39	101.9	101.9	101.9
5 2¼s 44-43	103.1	103.1	103.1
6 2s 52-44			

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Adams Exp 4½s 66 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	103½	103½	103½
13 Alleghany 5s 44	98½	98	98
3 Alleghany 5s 49	88¼	86¼	86¼
25 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63¼	63	63¼
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	108½	108½	108½
1 Am & For Pls 2030	80½	80½	80½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	105½	105½	105½
10 Am T&T 5½s 43	12¼	112	112¼
6 Am T&T 3½s 66	100	99¾	100
60 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	104¾	104½	104½
21 Am T&T 3½s 61	106½	106	106½
1 Am W & E 6s 75	107½	107½	107½
3 Anacond Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
19 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
26 Arm Del 4s '58	108½	108½	108½
1 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 AT & SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
1 AT & SF 4s 96	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT & SF 4s 1908-'58	113	113	113
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	103½	103¼	103¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	94	94	94
9 AGL cit 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 A C Line 4½s '64	114¾	104¾	104¾
1 A G Line 5s 45	71¾	71¾	71¾
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	110	109¾	110
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	77¾	76¾	76¾
3 B&O rfg 5s '59	76¾	76¼	76¼
11 B&O rfg 5s '96 F	76	76	76
38 B&O 5s 2000 D	76½	76	76
16 B&O cv 4½s '60	66¾	66	66
16 B&O cv 4½s '60	105	104¾	105
8 B&O 4s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 B&O 1st S W '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Bang&Aroos cn 4s '51	105¾	105½	105½
20 Beth Stl 4½s '60	97½	97½	97½
43 Beth Stl 3¾s '60	101	101	101
1 Bot Con M 4½s '34 ct	22¼	22¼	22¼
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80	80	80
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '47	115½	115½	115½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Buf Nia El 4½s '81	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Buf R&P 4½s '57	77	76	76
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118¼	118¼	118¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114¾	114¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124½	124½
7 Can Pac 5s 44	115	115	115
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¼	103¼
23 Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94¼	94¼
7 Can Pac 5s 60	95¼	95	95¼
31 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	109½	109½	109½
9 Cen R R N J 5s 87	51	50	51
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	98	97½	97½
7 C&O 3¾s '96 D	107	107	107
2 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	99	99	99
15 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	107	106½	106½
8 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71-A	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	112¼	112½	112¼
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	30	30	30
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	37	37	37
7 ChicGt West 4s '59	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	23¼	23¼	23¼
26 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	23¼	23	23½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½	15¼
24 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	20	20	20
3 C R I & P 4s '88	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 C R I & P rfg 4½s '36 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 CT Hist & S rfg 4s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	103½	103½
1 Ch & W Ind 6s '33	85	84½	84½
10 Childs Co 5s 43	101¾	101½	101½
1 Cinn Gas & El 3½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	93	92	92
5 CCC & St L 4½s '77	97	97	97
1 CCC & St L 4s '90	87	87	87
1 CCC & St L Ill 4½s '63	111¾	111¾	111¾
16 Cler Un Term 6½s '72	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Cler Un Term 5s '73	103½	103½	103½
4 Cley Un Term 4½s '77C	103	102¾	103
5 Col & So 4½s '60	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	102	101¾	102
23 Columbia G 5s 1961	98¼	97¾	97¾
14 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	98¼	97¾	97¾

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Com Inv Trv 5½s '49	103	103¼	103
64 Con Coal Del 5s '60	88	88	88
13 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
3 Con Edis 3¼s '65	104½	104½	104½
30 Con Oil 3½s '51	102	102	102
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107½	107½	107½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '66	101½	101	101½
14 Container 5s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cuba Nr Ry 5½s '42	87½	87½	87½
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 D G & E 5s '51	25	25	25
18 Den G&E 5s 51 ct	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G West 5s '78	19½	19½	19½
1 Det Edi 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
1 Det Edi 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det Edi 4s '66	105	105	105
10 Det Edi 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109	109
7 El Auto Lite 4s '52	71	71	71
18 Erie rfg 5s '67	70¾	70¾	70¾
9 Erie rf gen 5s '75	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	77	77	77
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Erie-cv 4s '53A	80	80	80
1 Fairb Morse 4s'56	11½	11½	11½
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13	13	13
8 Fla E Cst 4s '74	2½	3	3
6 Fond J&G 4s '32 Ed	106	106	106
8 Gen Cable 5½s '48	104	103¾	013¾
12 Gen Mot Ac 3s '65	102½	102¾	102¾
8 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	81	81	81
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	101	100½	101
20 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Goodrich 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104½
14 Goodr T&R 5s '57	124½	124½	124½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46G	109	108¾	109
4 Gt Nor 4s '46H	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	97¼	97	97
2 Gulf Mob'l 5s '56	103	103	103
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	63	63	63
8 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '46	102¾	102½	102¾
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	67½	67¼	67¾
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	30	29¾	30
26 Huddekian Inc 5s '57	76½	76½	76½
3 Ill Cen 3½s '52	72	72	72
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	64¼	64	64
7 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	71	71	71
33 Int T&T 5s '55	95¼	95	95
3 JamesFrClea 4s '59	84½	84½	84½
3 J K C South 5s '50	63½	62	62¼
24 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61¾	61¼	61¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	96¾	96½	96¾
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	30	29¾	30
5 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	34¾	34½	34¾
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95	95	95
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	95	95	95
7 Leh Val Coal 6s '33	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63½	63½	63½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	56	55¾	55¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	53¾	51¾	51¾
2 Leh Val HTer 5s '54	101	100½	100½
2 Leh-Val Term 5s '41	103½	103½	103½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	131¼	131¼	131¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 Long Isl 5½s '46	100	100	100
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103	103	103
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	88	87½	88
21 Louis & N 3½s 2003	94¾	94½	94¾
1 Lou G&E 3½s '66	103¾	102¾	103¾
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 McKes & R 5½s'50	105	105	105
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	19	18¾	19
6 Miss Riv Pwr 5s '51	20	20	20
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	74½	74½	74½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62-A	67	66½	67
1 M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	69	69	69
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	38	38	38
1 M-K-T gen 4s '90	38	38	38
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	109	108¾	109
58 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Mor & Essex 3½ '55	88	88	88
7 MorEssex31½s2000	43	43	43
2 Nassau & Sm 5s '51	104½	103¾	103½
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¾	106¾	106½
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	33½	33	33½
1 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Nati Steel 3½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NewEAGasLt 4½s '61B	94¾	94¼	94¼
3 NewEng&CitNg 4½s'65	111	111	111
1 NOPubServ '52 A	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NOrlTerm 4s '53	78	78	78
1 NOr&NE 4½s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
30 NYC 4½s 2013	88½	88½	88½
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 NYC cn 4s '98	104	103¾	103¾
3 NYC 3½s '46	107¼	107	107¼
2 NYC 3½s '52	103	103	103
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 NYC&NR 3½s '97	91	91	91
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '52	93	93	93
1 NY Chi&St L 4s '78	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 NY C&StL 5¼s '74A	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 NY C&StL 4s '78	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 NY C&StL 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Dock Co 5s '39	97	97	97
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NY L&W WDiv 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
3 NYNHH&H 4s '47	27½	27½	27½
10 NYNHH&H 4s '56	27½	27½	27½
1 NYNHH&H 3½s '54	27½	27½	27½
84 NYO&W ref 4s '92	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 NYO&W gen 6s '55	10½	10½	10½
1 NYO&W 5s '43A	10½	10½	10½
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Trap Rock 6s '40	62	62	62
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	23½	23½	23½
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '60	22½	22½	22½
14 Norf Sou 5s '41 A	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Norf & W 4s '96	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nor Am Co 6s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '57	103	103	103
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	108	108	108
13 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	103	103
1 Ohio Ed 4½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	99	99	99
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	107½	107½	107½
2 Or-Wash RR & Nav'61	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s '52	100	100	100
4 Pac Gas & El 3¾s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Pac G & E 3½s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 Palmolive T 6s '44	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Penn Dix 5s '41 A	103¾	103	103
2 Pen P&LE 4½s '81	103	102¾	103
12 Pen Co Gs '63	113	112	112
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103	103
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR 4½s 6ed '70	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	100	100	100
1 Pen RR 3½s '70	104	103½	103½
22 Pen RR 3½s '52	102¾	102¼	102¾
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	98¾	98¾	98¾
38 Philips Petrol 6s '53	118	117¾	117¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4½'42	113	113	113
1 PhilBStr&W 4½s'77C	115	115	115
1 Phila Co 6s '57	99¾	99	99¾
12 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10½	10¾	10¾
5 Phil Read C&I 5s '73	24¼	24	24
1 Phi Read C&I 5s '74	25¾	25¾	25¾
95 Philippine Ry 4s '37	117¾	117½	117½
3 PCC & StL 4s '40A	117¾	117½	117½
3 PCC & StL 4s '42B	117¾	117½	117½
3 PCC & StL 4s '45	83½	83½	83½
20 Seab A L cn 6s '49	8½	8½	8½
1 Sea-All Fla 6s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Shin Steel 4½s '52	100	100	100
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
26 Simmons Co 4s '52	106	106	106
6 Socony V Oil 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
5 So Bell Tel 4½s '62	107½	107½	107½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 S Nat Gas 4½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	107	106¾	106¾
1 So Pac 4½s '49	107	106¾	106¾
27 So Pac Ore 4s '77	93½	93½	93½
2 So Pac cn 4s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 So Pac 3½s '46	100	100	100
3 So Pac 4½s'50 ctf '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 So Pac 4½s'50 ctf '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 So Ry gen 6s '56	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 So Ry 5s '94	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 So Ry gen 4s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Std Oil N J 2s '61	100	99¾	99¾
9 Stude&Pack 6s '45	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106½	106½	106½
10 Tex El Pow 5s '56	107½	107½	107½
3 Texar Ft Sm 5½s '50	107½	107½	107½
20 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Tex & P 1st 5s '77	122	122	122
1 Third Ave adj 5s '60	16½	16	16¼
10 TideWatAssoCo5½s '52	113½	113½	113½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	99	99	99
10 Un Pac 3½s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Un Pac 3½s '71	107½	107½	107½
19 Unit Drug 5s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 UnRys StL 4s '34	107	107	107
2 U S Rub 5s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Utah Sec Corp 6s '44	102	102	102
4 Vandalia 4s cl '57	103	103	103
1 VerCrPaeVlys 4s'66	94	94	94
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	84½	84½	84½
3 Wabash 4s '54	88	88	88
12 Warner Quinl 5½s'39	90	90	90
2 Warner Quinl 4s'39	90	90	90
1 West Penn P 5s '56	111½	111½	111½
19 West Md 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
1 West Pac 5s 46 ctf	34	34	34
1 West Un 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Western Un 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 West Shore 4s 2361	97	97	97
1 Wheel&LE 4½s '66	101½	101½	101½
12 Wheel&LE 5s '74	101½	101½	101½
1 Wheel&LE 5½s '74	101½	101½	101½
1 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	83	83	83

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (s) plus extra; (x) paid last year; (z) payable in stock; (a) paid this year; (b) called for redemption; (c) dividends paid this year; (d) bankrupt; (e) paid this year; (f) paid last year; (g) ex-dividend and ex-rights; (h) ex-dividend and ex-warrants; (k) paid this year, accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (n) new stock; (p) partial redemption; (r) redemption; (t) paid this year; (u) unit; (v) when issued; (vw) when warranted; (x) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New Issue Replaces Long-Defaulted Dallas Levee Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Bondholders have agreed with the City and County of Dallas Levee Improvement District on a plan for refunding the long-defaulted $8,000,000 5½ per cent bonds of the district, whereby in exchange for the 5½ per cent bonds there will be issued $6,000,000 bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1937, and maturing Oct. 1, 1977. The new bonds will bear interest at 1 per cent for the first five years, 2 per cent for the next five years, 3 per cent for the next five years, and 4½ per cent for the next 25 years to maturity. All past due interest up to Oct. 1, 1937, would be waived so that delinquent taxes can be cancelled. The amount of interest in default is $1,938,125.

The plan is to become operative when 85 per cent of the bondholders, or such lesser percentage as may be agreed upon by the district and the committee, have indicated their willingness to exchange their bonds. The exchange is to be effected through Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., as agents under the plan.

New Macy Stock To Be Offered at $37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., will offer to common stockholders the right to subscribe to 150,383 shares of additional common stock at $37 a share, on the basis of one new share for each 10 shares held. The gross proceeds will be approximately $5,564,000.

On the basis of current stock market quotations of the stock, the rights are worth approximately $1 each.

Subject to the effectiveness of the registration statement for the new shares, which was filed recently with the Securities and Exchange Commission, it is expected that common stockholders of record of Aug. 14 will receive rights which may be exercised at any time until 3 p. m., on Sept. 3.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Wis C 4s S&D36	13½	15½	15¾
2 Youngs S&T 4s 61	163½	163½	163½
11 Youngst S&T 3½s51	142½	142	143½

Foreign Bonds

4 Abitibi P &P 5s 53	99½	99	99
6 Antioquia 7s '45A	13½	13½	13½
4 Antioquia 7s '46 B	13	13	13
1 Antioquia 7s '46 D	13	13	13
19 Argentine 4½s '71	93¾	93¾	93¾
33 Argentine 4½s '71	103	101½	101½
1 Ar Gs 7½ Oct 100 19-32	100 19-32	100 19-32	
6 Arg Govt Pow Sept 1907-32	100	3-16	100 7-32
5 Arg Govt 6s '61 May	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Australia 5s '57	107½	107½	107½
1 Austria 7s '43	118	118	118
1 Belgium 7s '55	118	118	118
3 Berl City El 6½s '51	27½	27½	27½
1 BerlCity El 6½s '50	27	27	27
1 Brazil 8s '41	83½	83½	84
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Buenos Ay 6s '57	93	93	93
1 Buenos Ay 6s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Canada 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Canada 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Canada 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Canada 5½s '47	111	111	111
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan'	20½	20½	20½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb'	20½	20½	20½
1 Chile 6s 42	20½	20½	20½
1 Col Agr Bank 6s 46	21	21	21
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	102¾	102¾	102¾
27 Cuba 5½s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Denmark 5½s '55	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Denmark 4½s '62	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	20	20	20
1 Finl Ys 6s	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 GerCAgr&Ind 6s'Jul	27½	27½	27½
1 GerGov 5½s '65	27½	27½	27½
1 Ger Govt 5½s '65unst	27½	27½	27½
1 GtCentEP 5sp 7s '64	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Greek 7s '64	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Haiti 6s '53	113½	113½	113½
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47	74½	74½	74½
1 Ital Pub Ut 7s 52	74½	74½	74½
1 Japan 5½s 65	74	74	74
1 Japan 6½s 54	74	74	74
1 Kans 6s 46	44	44	44
2 Kans 6s 46 ct st pr in	44	44	44
1 Kreuger&Toll 5s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Leipzig Ld Bk 6s '60	16	16	16
20 Lyons-Atl Ld 7s '57	8½	8½	8½
1 Mtge Bk Finl 6s '48	103½	103½	103½
26 Nassau Co 4½s '51	106	106	106
1 Nat Hous 7s 52	106	106	106
1 Nat Ind 7s 53	106	106	106
1 Nat Mtge Bk 6½s '57	106	106	106
1 Neuss Gr 6½s '52	106	106	106
1 Nor Ry Cal 6s '56	106	106	106
1 Oslo Gas 4s '55	106	106	106
1 Oslo Gas 4s '59	106	106	106
1 Peru 6s 61	106	106	106
1 Peru 7s 61	106	106	106
1 Peru 7s 61	106	106	106
1 Peru 7

Average U. S. Housing Rent Is $5.37 for Each Room

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The Government is charging an average rent of $5.37 a room a month for dwellings erected under the nation's first housing program.

Results of the first federal experiment in housing are becoming known just as Congress is planning to establish a long-range decentralized program, giving the initiative to local communities instead of the Public Works Administration where it has rested in the last few years.

The $5.37 represents bare room rent for the 17 slum clearance and low-rent projects on which rates have been fixed to date. Heat, light, water, refrigeration and power for cooking add another $1.88 to the cost per room.

Rents Vary at Projects

Rents vary at each project. They are intended to pay full operating expenses and return 55 per cent of the project's total cost. The other 45 per cent will be contributed by the Federal Government as a subsidy.

Projects on which rents have been established are located in 14 states. They range from a row-house community in Miami, Fla., to a 574-apartment building in New York City. Thirty-four other projects on PWA's slum clearance and low-rent housing program are still in construction stages and have not reached the point at which rents can be fixed.

Howard A. Gray, PWA housing director, holds that the program is a success so far as rents are concerned. They are low enough, he says, to be met by the low-wage classes for which the projects were built. "Dwelling rent on all PWA housing projects to date is staying well within low-income range limits," he has reported to Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator. "All tenants now living in PWA housing projects formerly were forced to live under the most adverse housing conditions. They have been moved from slum conditions and placed in substantial, carefully designed housing, where their rent is not substantially greater than what they paid before."

Slum Clearance Work

Of the 51 projects undertaken by PWA, 27 directly replace slums. After the cost of occupied land was found to be raising the total cost of the program unduly, it was decided to build the remaining projects away from congested areas.

Rents cited by Mr. Gray in his report range from $3.97 a room in William B. Patterson Courts, Montgomery, Ala., to $7.10 a room in Harlem River Houses, New York.

Yesterday, Mr. Ickes formally established rental rates ranging from $4.73 to $6.61 per week for Williamsburg Houses, in New York, the largest housing project of its kind in the nation. An overall utility charge will range from $4.20 to $5.50 per month. Apartments range in size from two to five rooms.

The higher rate at this gigantic metropolitan slum clearance project will bring the average rent for the entire program up considerably.

'The Music Goes Round and Round'

Boibelman "And Comes Out Here" From Holland's Band
Valves Pressed Down and Steering Done at Same Time

The land famed for dikes and tulips wins renown in another field by this military organization of bandsmen traveling on wheels. The band is stationed at Hertsogenbosch. The flat roads of the country afford ideal conditions for cycling. Police, army and other government bureaus use bicycles to an unusual extent.

Labor Party Plan Doubted

(Continued from Page 1)

away from the regular party without seeing a good opportunity to come out on top.

Republicans Still Powerful

The fact that the Democratic Party apparently won a "sweeping" victory in the last election, he held, was no more an indication that the Republican Party was on the wane than were the equally "sweeping" Republican victories before this last loss an indication that the Democrats were "all through."

He then approached the problem of how groups or persons anticipating establishment of a new alignment might go about gaining national political power, and used illustrations of past attempts.

First, the attempt of the elder Senator Robert La Follette who failed in his presidential compaign of 1924. It was his strategy, Professor Holcombe stated, to attempt to secure voters in enough states to hold the balance of power in the Electoral College. With this power he felt he could dictate the terms under which either party could go into power. But in this instance the Republicans were too powerful and the election was not even close.

Second, he related the attempt of Theodore Roosevelt to "smash" the organization of both parties with the purpose of taking fragments of both to form his own party. But this again failed because the Democrats strategy prevented a split in their ranks.

Issues from Losing Party

Third, he used the illustration of the Populist Party in 1892 which selected "issues" instead of personalities around which to rally. The idea in this instances, he said, was to select certain issues making a strong appeal to a particular section of the country and swing the power on that.

Issues picked—and which have since been included in our governmental set-up—included women suffrage, a federal income tax, and direct election of senators. But the plan failed because the existing major parties took up the issues as a part of their own platform, stealing the Populist thunder.

Parties and party leaders today are realizing more and more, he maintained, that there is one fundamental reason preventing a quick change over to a new party—namely, "the growing change in the distribution of people between town and country."

Where until the end of the nineteenth century about two-thirds of the population was centered outside the city; after the World War the urban population took the lead. Previous to this time politicians rallied around such strong groups as grain, dairy, and cotton, he showed, getting their party strength in the countryside.

Strength in City Vote

But today, he said, it would be possible, theoretically, for a man to be elected President by the urban population without any aid from the farmer or business man. The politician is quick to see, however, pointed out Professor Holcombe, that even though a candidate should swing such a victory the method of representation in Congress (by states and districts) would prevent him from controlling the Government.

Thus it is, he held, that a new party could not appeal exclusively to labor for power, and he maintained further that the great "middle-class" would act as the great buffer in the present and the future to maintain two party equilibrium.

"Despite the social and economic changes, haphazard leadership, and other conditions leading to a greater class consciousness in urban communities," he maintained, "it does not appear to me that any realignment in political parties can take place in any future which we shall have to face for some time to come."

Professor Holcombe is conducting classes at the University of California in Berkeley at this time.

Democratic Book Sale Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

licited to give much larger funds—which many of them did.

Since the corrupt practices act forbids the solicitation of corporations for campaign contributions, the whole undertaking plainly skates close to thin ice. The explanation offered is that the funds were not contributions but payment for books.

But since many of the contributing corporations did not bother to take the books, the explanation is felt to wear thin.

For weeks, Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, majority leader, has been trying to get a Congressional investigation, but was stymied by the Democratic majority. Then he wrote a protesting letter to the Department of Justice, and now is promised an investigation. But that the probe will amount to much is generally doubted here. Not only is it unlikely for the Justice Department severely to prosecute the Democratic National Committee, but it may be that the forms of legality have been adequately preserved.

But the question of legality is not the whole issue. The book sale is being widely and damagingly used against the New Deal with its claims of new public morality and its frequent attacks upon corporations and citizens for such practices as legal avoidance of income taxes. That is why President Roosevelt is irritated and embarrassed at the whole business.

Senator Wheeler's irate demand that the national committee stop the "deplorable practice" of soliciting campaign contributions from prospective witnesses before Congressional committees constitutes another damaging attack. Senator Wheeler said the solicitation inferred that special favors would be given.

"I resent the Democratic committee going to people just prior to their coming here and soliciting funds," Senator Wheeler said. "It reflects on this committee and every other branch of Congress."

With stinging force, he said that "some groups who denounce economic royalists are getting handouts from the very people they denounce."

Another Book Planned

Meantime, it has been discovered that the Democratic National Congressional Committee, with offices in the House of Representatives office building, is getting out still another book and soliciting advertisements from corporations at the rate of $700 to $3000 a page.

This publication is the Democratic register, which is a Congressional yearbook filled with laudatory biographies and photographs of Congressmen, and general governmental information and articles. The copies, far from being sold at $250 a copy, are distributed free to constituents. Members of Congress have long mailing lists, upon which a neat, fat volume makes a fine showing.

Corporations were expected to get their returns from the "captains of industry in his constituency" to whom, according to an advertising circular, the Congressman would distribute the book. In last year's volume, brewery advertising was very prominent.

Observers See "Thin Ice"

These circulars claimed that "exceptionally fine articles written by Cabinet members regarding their departments" would be included in the book. Its paying section was praised as "a gigantic technical survey of the nation's industry by virtue of the vast amount of representative advertising carried, and in the face of the Administration's vast construction program, which is definitely increasing the individual business of those organizations recognized by industry and governmental departments."

The last phrase, though somewhat confused, nevertheless again skates close to thin ice, observers here believe, by hinting that advertisers may have an inside track on governmental contracts. Nevertheless, this "gigantic technical survey" and "vast . . . advertising" last year is reported to have shown a deficit of $1800. The project is in the hands of a private publishing firm, which takes first-cut of the profits.

Plugs for Income Tax Leaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 6

The eight-point program to plug loopholes in income tax payments, recommended to Congress by its special investigating committee is briefly as follows:

1. Drastic increases in rates on domestic personal holding companies. Present rates ranging from 8 per cent on the first $2000 up to 48 per cent would be raised to provide a 65 per cent rate on undistributed adjusted net income not in excess of $2000 and 75 per cent of amount in excess of $2000.
2. Heavier taxes on incorporated yachts and mansions, including rent in the corporations' taxable income.
3. Discouragement of corporations formed by radio entertainers and actors for tax-saving purposes by raising rates to the same level paid by individuals.
4. Prevention of use of corporations to effect property exchange losses disallowing such losses if more than 50 per cent of stock of both is owned by same individual.
5. Restriction of use of personal holding company to establish artificial deductions for interest and business expense.
6. Taxation of foreign holding companies owned by American citizens at same rate and in same manner as domestic corporations.
7. Increase in taxes on wealthy aliens in the United States to bring their taxes on money earned in this country up to amount paid by citizens.
8. Prevention of tax-escaping by multiple trusts by repealing $1000 exemption. Income-distributing trusts would still be tax-exempt.

Staggering of Family Wash Urged to Ease Laundry Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—A campaign to break urban housewives of the Monday wash-day tradition is going forward here this summer as a further step to improve labor conditions in the laundry industry, long a ranking example in the industrial world of unfair labor practices. Initiators of the drive are the League of Women Shoppers, which is now circularizing city housewives with a pamphlet entitled, "Consider the Laundry Workers," aimed to curb the Monday morning bundling up the wash.

Monday for washday, the league urges, derives of a period when clothes were laundered at home, and has no place in modern city routine, where the carrying over of the older practice only means congestion and overwork for laundry employees, making for 14-hour Mondays and 13-hour Tuesdays.

Many of the better laundries already have offered co-operation in popularizing the stagger plan with their customers, according to Miss Frances Newmark, executive secretary of the league, which has headquarters at 220 Fifth Avenue and whose chairman is Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hays. The only revolutionary part of the proposal, she asserted, was to postpone sending the usual Monday wash-bundles until later in the week.

"Housewives who insist on the traditional Monday washing," Miss Newmark said, "have no idea now this has affected the conditions of the laundry workers. Many employers try to overcome this by offering lower rates toward the end of the week, or by regular collection schedules spread out over the week. The public can relieve this concentration of work."

The league, armed with lists of plants where proper working conditions prevail in the use of up-to-date machinery and efficient attention to physical conditions of temperature, ventilation and sanitation, also is seeking to bring consumer pressure to bear on labor standards, for although state and local laws to this end now prevail, the league's investigators reported many violations. In some laundries, their survey showed, the temperature in summer was 120 degrees, with steam and heat impairing the vitality of workers and the speed-up impelling them to a killing pace, while overseers prevented them from resting and any talk of forming a union meant loss of jobs.

The New York minimum wage law, declared invalid by the United States Supreme Court in 1936, set a pay minimum of 31 cents an hour for a 40-hour week. Wages dropped after that decision to such an extent that the State Labor Department reported 2804 workers not receiving the minimum in 1936 as compared with 247 under the law in 1935. The new minimum wage law validated by the high court last spring has not yet become operative.

Brief 1938 Session Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

the Supreme Court declared the original AAA crop-control program un-constitutional.

It seems to be the position of the President now that some similar control must be put into effect, if the Treasury is going to peg crop prices. The inference is, that if the Supreme Court persists in declaring such control unconstitutional, the burden will be upon the Senators who blocked his spectacular effort to reorganize the court.

There is, in other words, more than a hint of an "I told you so" attitude in the President's comment to farm senators. It is significant also that the lead in the petition for an extra session is Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, one of the President's strongest Southern Senators, and consistent supporter of the court reorganization bill.

Unless Congress moves faster, this session will last to Aug. 25 or Sept. 1, Senator Barkley told the Senate. He proposed night sessions to speed matters up.

President Proffers Trade

Mr. Roosevelt gave the farm bloc delegation the choice of three proposals in return for which he would recommend renewing the price pegging program. One of these was a special session. Immediately the petition for such a session was circulated by Senator Black, and in a jiffy secured 40 signatures. Senator Barkley referred to the possibility of a special session in a statement.

"Let it be stated here and now," he said, "that when Congress met in January it was expected there would be a farm bill at this session. There was complaint that the Administration was writing our bills and that in this instance we should write our own bill. To that end Senator Robinson called a conference to study the matter." Senator Barkley explained that at the conference it was agreed there would be no bill at this time and that it would have to come in January or at a called session.

Senator Barkley met the indignation of Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the Agriculture Committee which was roused by the 40-name petition, by declaring that he also was opposed to any move to discharge the committee. Senator Smith had interpreted the petition as directed against his committee. It would be months, said Senator Smith, before a farm bill could be drawn.

To this Senator Barkley responded: "The Senate and the country ought to know now that no recess until the autumn is contemplated. When we conclude our duties here we will adjourn. When the committee is ready to report a farm bill the President may call an extra session."

Congress made slow progress on its numerous bills yesterday. The Senate spent hours discussing the farm situation, the possibility of an extra session, and in listening to demands of the cotton Senators for immediate extension of price pegging. Much of the irritation was directed against the Commodity Credit Corporation, which was represented as having the money and authority to make crop loans now, if it so desired.

Rural Opposition To Urban Housing Project Develops

(Continued from Page 1)

president, Langdon Post, New York housing chief, had a statement attacking the Byrd amendment, laid on the desk of every Senator before the chamber convened. Senator McNary termed the statement an "insult." He rejected the explanation of Senator Wagner that he had asked page boys to distribute the statement and charged that the motive was for personal gain of the authorities themselves.

The incident was only one more of the complicating factors under which progress has been halted. In only one of its attempts to beat off major "rural group" amendments was the Administration "big-city" group successful—its defeat of the Byrd proposal to limit the program to three years, beaten 33 to 46.

The drive against the city slum clearance proposal took on the character of a grab bag, when Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, offered an amendment to spend $750,000 of the housing bill money for extending Great Smoky Mountain Park.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina hailed the idea, and announced he would see that his state got a slice of the pie.

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah caustically commented that "we strike out the title and call this a pork-barrel bill, so that $700,000,000 may be distributed to the states."

It was this discussion that Senator Schwellenbach urged national nature of the slum clearance problem.

"We cannot be provincial," he declared. "On the Pacific Coast we are interested in the crime problem of the city of New York.

"When crime is bred in any part of the country, the results of that crime spread throughout the entire nation, and it is upon that basis alone that we are justified in the adoption and the enactment of the pending bill."

New York representatives had not attacked aid to farming communities, he recalled, asking similar sympathetic treatment now for the big city problem from the rural areas.

The fight came over the Tydings amendment limiting each state to 10 per cent of the total housing funds. The amendment is designed to keep big city-states from getting most of the money.

Senator Wagner said he was willing to put the matter to a vote because he was "tired of arguing" about whether New York was going to get more than its share of the funds.

The rural bloc is attempting to broaden the bill from a strictly slum-clearance, re-housing program, to one where areas without slums could share payments.

Senator Schwellenbach warned conservatives not to support this drive if they wanted the federal budget balanced.

Housing Bill Inadequate Say N. Y. Real Estate Men

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Opposition to the Wagner-Steagall housing bill now before the Senate was voiced in a letter sent members of Congress yesterday by the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

"We are wholeheartedly for any plan which will actually remove slum conditions and make decent housing available to slum dwellers at prices they can afford," said the letter, signed by Ray Hofford, executive vice-president. "But the Wagner-Steagall bill guarantees neither. This measure provides for the construction of new housing of a type beyond the economic reach of the people it is intended to benefit."

31 Claim Loss of Sleep; $322,000 Damages Asked

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Because construction work at Shaft 23 of New York's Delaware water supply project goes on 24 hours a day and seven days a week, 31 residents of Yonkers have started action for $322,000 damages in State Supreme Court.

They complained, in the suit filed yesterday, that their health is being impaired by loss of sleep caused by the explosions, rumble of heavy machinery, shouts of workmen and the glare of lights.

They asked for a permanent injunction, limiting work to eight hours a day and six days a week, and named as defendants the City of New York, the City of Yonkers, the New York Board of Water Supply and the Dravo Corporation, a Pittsburgh construction firm. Hearings will be held Aug. 10.

Alaska's KINY Has Record Of Public Service

With Monitor Newscasters

JUNEAU, Alaska—In a country of such limited communication facilities Station KINY in the capital of the United States' northern possession complements in exceedingly useful ways the information that seeps into the scattered sparsely populated areas of this vast territory by the usual channels.

Messages have been radiocast to Alaska's listening populace, for instance, warning them of ice jams closing streams to navigation; requests have been relayed for boats to call for injured persons in remote areas; instructions have been sent to parties searching for lost persons and requests made for information on unreported boats and planes.

In one thrilling case KINY directed a rescue of a woman caught up the Taku river by an ice jam. The coast guard sent small boats over the ice jam, located the woman by means of flares and brought her into Juneau.

Listeners to these emergency messages have co-operated fully and sometimes have been reported getting into their boats or out onto the trail by foot to convey the messages in person lest the persons mentioned over the air may not have been listening.

Besides these special programs, the staff of KINY feels gratified that in addition they have been able to bring music, entertainment and education to the thousands of people dwelling in the surrounding isolated settlements. Hundreds of letters of sincere appreciation for KINY's programs are in the station's file.

KINY was established in Juneau in June, 1935. In the beginning its principal source of entertainment during the daylight hours was recordings. This was almost the only daytime reception in Alaska as the radio stations in the United States are usually received only after darkness. Now the station radiocasts 12 hours daily from two modern studios located in the Goldstein Building. A staff of six persons, headed by C. B. Arnold, manager, operates the station.

KINY radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" daily, except Sundays, at 12:30 p. m. The station operates on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles.

This is article number 110 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, August 11.

Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

cial who has closely studied the questions of Communism in Finland and Soviet-Finnish relations. He asked why the Finns consider it necessary to outlaw the Communist Party. The official replied: "You must remember that our borders adjoin Soviet Russia for a long distance." But he added: "Actually, it is no longer necessary to outlaw Communists. In two or three years, I believe that the Communist Party will be tolerated, as it is in other democracies." The Bolsheviks, he said, no longer send agitators into Finland, as they once did. There are Bolshevik agents in the country, he declared, but they are spies, seeking military information. He added smilingly: "Their work is useless. We have little to conceal. They could obtain most of the information they get from our Foreign Office."

Profound Influence

British rearmament has exerted a profound influence in Finland, as it has in the Scandinavian countries with which Finland is allied in culture and trade. The increased military power of Great Britain, the Finns believe, will make it easier for small nations to avoid entanglement in the "war of doctrines."

Finland's present prosperity derives from higher prices for the products of fields and forests. But it is enhanced by the comparative freedom of trade. The writer talked with a tailor who worked for years in a Fifth Avenue shop in New York. He declared he could make the same suit in Helsingfors for one-third of the price at New York. "Labor costs are lower," he admitted. "But the chief item is the cost of English woolens. The duty here is nominal."

The tailor said that Finns are buying more expensive cloth than they did two years ago. "We Finns buy quality when we can afford it," he explained, "because we know that quality is cheaper in the long run. In bad times, we must take what we can afford."

That statement seems to characterize the Finnish people and their representative Government. In bad times, both people and Government earnestly avoid debts; perhaps because the Finns expect to pay their debts, and usually do.

Little Unemployment

Unemployment in Finland this spring was officially listed at 3200 in a population of 3,800,000. Two years ago it was 18,000. One official said: "I believe we can rightly claim to have no unemployment. The 3200 are probably unemployables." These figures are especially impressive in view of the fact that an unusual proportion of Finnish women prefer to work, and follow occupations which seldom enlist women in most other countries.

It is no wonder that Finland is attracting an increasing number of tourists. Its currency is stabilized, and travel and living costs are low. Its numerous lakes, forests and waterfalls are picturesque. Its hotels are clean and hospitable; its food is cheap and good.

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THE BOOK SHOP FOR CHILDREN has several openings in its Educational Dept. Experience preferred for editorial, executive women. Write fully, giving references for first three months' work with complete educational record of self to Miss Read, Director, Educational Dept. Openings throughout the country. Executives in outstanding centers unable to arrange for personal interviews write fully to the Book Quild, Suite 1404, 209 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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BOSTON
(Continued)

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Reliable Repairing, Reasonable Prices
Good Service
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Homelike Food
Luncheons, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c.
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Palm Beach, Garbardines, and other fine Summer Suits. INVESTIGATE. It will pay you.

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Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Special low prices on famous make Blankets during this month.

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Superior Shoe Repairing

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231 MAPLE STREET

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Come in and see the values offered during this sale
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Every coat a triumph value at
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BLACK PERSIAN-DYED CARACUL
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BLACK PERSIAN

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Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

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Insurance Counselor
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Fruits—Vegetables
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Free Delivery Call Lex. 0064

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The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

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A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
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Neva-Split Lapin Coats
$59
Duchess Satin Lined
Cherry & Webb's

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Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. BREAKERS 3737
Goddard Bros. "SHORE DRIVE" 100% Pure—Long Staple Wool
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Made expressly for Goddard Bros. to offer at this attractively low price in our "Easy-to-buy" Sale. Solid colors including rose, blue, peach, green, cedar, beige, orchid, brown and gold. Size 72 x 84. True value $10.00 ..... $7.98

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All Wool, Knitted
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$2.98 Suits Now $1.98
$3.98 Suits Now $2.98
$4.98 Suits Now $3.98
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83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

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Open Evenings
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
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Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

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HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
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Now at Room 4, Central Bldg., 11 Riverside, Medford Sq.
Machineless Permanent
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EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to offer even of the smallest specimen that seems to re-sponse to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertising realize the value of its advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

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Melrose Elec. Appliance Co.
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Birdseye Frosted Foods
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Phones 3400-1-2-3

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26 PICKERING STREET
Need. 1440
ADAMS BROS. INC.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
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We have a Basement Toy Shop, 10c Counter of Summer Supplies, and up-to-date Circulating Library.
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Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
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So. Dartmouth, Mass.
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Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

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Telephones 1738 and 1739

Sales Agent for
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Plumbing—Heating
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at the Traffic Circle
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Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

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46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

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BRIDGE STREET, WEST NEWTON
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

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INCORPORATED
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SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Announcing Our
August Fur Sale
BROOKNER'S FUR SHOP
231 North Street Dial 2-2962

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 FRANCIS AVENUE
Tel. 2-1561

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High Grade Meats and Groceries
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SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 2255 631 North St. Open Evenings

Velvet Ice Cream
Exclusive at
KULDA'S
38 South St.

New Candlewick Spreads
$5.00 and $5.98 each
Pastel Colorings
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83 EAST STREET

All Summer Merchandise Reduced
Drastic Reductions on all remaining Seasonable Merchandise. Come in for savings.
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Buy Buckwheat and Rice Coal this month when it is dry and works better in stoker or blower. Come and see the Cooper Automatic Stoker.
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in All Departments
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Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

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$1 Opens an Account
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Tires—Gas—Oil
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38 Summer Street
Dial either 2-0078 or 5025

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OVERNIGHT GUESTS
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Act Now and Save Money All Next Year
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Reservations made for special parties
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Have your Smart SUMMER WHITES Laundered the Old Colony Way
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Diamonds, Watches, Silver
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'blue coal'
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HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
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Phones: Melrose 0049 Crystal 1680

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2020-M
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Correct Corset Fitting
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Prompt Delivery

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Ask About
Our Liberal "blue coal" Budget Plan
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Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
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An ideal summer meat. Delicate flavor. 32c whole or shank half.
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Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

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Only High Quality Work is done here.
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
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We call and deliver

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Priced to reach every Family Budget
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Tel. 5-3181

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Eugene Permanent Waving

Choice of the Store
Sale of Men's Ties
79c Values to $1.35 $1.10 Values to $2.00
Slocum's Silk Store
470 MAIN STREET Second Floor

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines, an application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ..., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean, West House. Littledean, Glos.; 600 ft. above sea level; 3 acres grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting, 2½ to 3 gns. Illus. Tariff. W. V.

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PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

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COCKER SPANIELS—One black and two golden bitches and one dog; from £3.3.0. Rolls, Runbury Road, Chertsey, Surrey.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Meadow Court, Moordown—Modern self-contained flats to let from £1 p. w.; 1 br 2 bed, 1 reception, kitchen and bathroom. Managing Agents ASH & COMPANY, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West. Tels. 5066/7.

BRIGHTON — Sunny flat, unfurnished; 3 good rooms, newly decorated; artistic house; every convenience, close sea, quiet, central position; permanency; moderate. Mrs. Spencer, 11 Sillwood Road.

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ACLD-REEKIE, Barnt Green, Worcestershire—Attractive freehold residence, two reception rooms, five bedrooms, kitchens, beautiful well stocked garden; all services.

BARKINGSIDE, Essex — For sale; freehold, detached bungalow; pleasantly situated, large lounge, tiled kitchen and bathroom, 3 bedrooms, double garage. Apply Box W-813—BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTH DOWNS, Worthing—House, 12 bed, 4 reception, cloak room, 2 bath, kitchen, etc., 3 garages, electric light, gas, water; Suit Guest house, Nursing home or School. Box W-61—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

WORTHING—Furnished bungalow; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, gas, electric, near shops; moderate rent for long let; adults only. Fairview, Salvington Gardens, Worthing, Sussex.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected, tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds; competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, Insurance Consultants, 6 Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

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Practical Watch and Clock Makers. Cleaning and Repairs. Opera Glasses, etc. 26, Ship Street, BRIGHTON (Tel.) 1046

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
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British and Foreign Patents.
Trade Marks and Designs.

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Paying Guests. Terms 2½ Gns.
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WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every comfort; ancient cathedral city, near New Forest; ideal for holidays; riding, golf; Southampton 12 miles.

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CROYDON — Wanted young cook general end of August, fond of children, references. Childe, 2 Spring Park Avenue, Shirley.

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SURREY—General maid wanted for small modern house, 3 in family (including small boy); good home and outings. Apply Mrs. Attwood, 2 Mellow Close, Banstead.

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1 High Street 'Phone 600

SURREY
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ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

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PARIS
96 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-07

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7643

DETROIT
1-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3616

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1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173

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Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

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Miller's
THE MUSIC STORE
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Leading School Outfitters in the West
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ANNOUNCES THE FAMOUS
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Costumier
MILLINER
Ladies' and Children's Outfitting
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BRAUND of PAIGNTON
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Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

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When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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High Class Gem Work
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A choice selection of Handkerchiefs, Scarves and Novelties always available.
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Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY SERVICE
No Mass Production
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(Continued)

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The only Firm in the City manufacturing Bread with this process

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom
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FURNISHING FABRICS
of Greater Charm Than Ever
A visit would be appreciated
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Comprehensive Selection of CLOCKS and WATCHES
Expert Repair Service
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Pork and Beef Sausages a Speciality
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BUILDING HEATING AND DECORATING CONTRACTOR
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Special attention given to all Jobbing Work
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Notice
Messrs. J. H. Butler wish to take this opportunity of thanking the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their generous support during the past year; such support spurs us to give greater satisfaction and better service in order to maintain your esteemed patronage.

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Best Quality Meat Guaranteed.

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Open Day and Night
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TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN
Leslie Burrough Dipl. 1933
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for
OBJECTS OF ART AND UTILITY

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4 and 5 London Road, Camberley
PHONE CAMBERLEY 413

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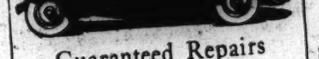

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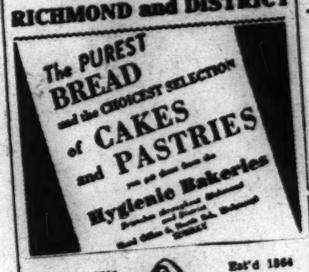

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

New York's Famous Skyline—

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Brooklyn Bridge in Foreground

Lines About Leaders—84

By a Staff Artist

John Singer Sargent
(1856-1925)

JOHN SINGER SARGENT was a master painter of portraits.
America claims him, but he was a man of many nations.
His ancestors had come over from England in pioneer days.
He belonged to a family which always traveled a great deal.
His father was an American surgeon, his mother an artist.
As both enjoyed ample means, they chose to live abroad.
Little John grew up amid the advantages of a refined home life.
In Italy, he proved exceptionally awake to his surroundings.
From the outset, drawing seemed to come natural to him.
And at 11 he conquered society by his fluency in five languages.
When in France, he would study painting under Carolus Duran.
When in other countries, he would attend other masters' studios.
He observed the methods of each one, making "mental notes."
Then came a great day; he could pay a visit to America.

* * *

BUT in 1878 the artist again returned to the Continent.
And again he found himself working with Carolus Duran.
At 23, he sent a picture to the Salon, and it was accepted.
At 23, he sent five pictures to the Salon, and they were praised.
He quickly developed a method and a style of his own.
They were not to change; they would be the same in later years.

* * *

NOW John Sargent was advancing on the high road to fame.
His pictures were purchased by collectors at huge prices.
Life had given him position, wealth, genius, success.
And it seemed to have given them to him without great struggle.
Perhaps a portrait might require a little patience sometimes.
If so, the sitter was allowed to take rests at short intervals.
Meanwhile, Sargent would go to the grand piano and compose.
For, after painting, music was his favorite means of expression.

* * *

IN 1884, he settled in London, where he had many friends.
Yet he would constantly cross and recross the Atlantic.
Every visit to America witnessed a growing inrush of orders.
But the trip in 1900 was the most eventful one he ever had.
That year the trustees of the Boston Library had wondered:
Would John Sargent paint the mural decorations of a hall?
The artist, with much enthusiasm, readily accepted the work.
And he resolved to make it the great achievement of his career.
"The Pageant of Religion" would definitely be his theme.
With this fine prospect in mind he started making researches.
He plunged himself into the literature of his subject.
He went to Egypt to get acquainted with ancient idolatry.
He went to Greece to learn more about her gods and goddesses.
Then he gathered his documents together in his London studio.
When ended, the achievement met with universal acclamation.

* * *

THE honorary degrees conferred upon Sargent make a long list.
But the adulation of the world had no effect upon the artist.
He looked on the passing show with complete detachment.
His conscience demanded that he give nothing but the best.
And he found the days all too short for what he had to do.
Wrote a great art critic after he had gone: "The truth
painted by Sargent was always truth raised to a higher power."

* * *

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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—and a Closer Glimpse

Monitor Camera Club from Cleo C. Lasenth, Burlington, Iowa

Scene at the Battery

In Lighter Vein

Her Light

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Association of Edinburgh Royal Tradesmen, Mr. Ian F. Christie told a story of a member of committee of a certain body who called at a house to ask the husband to attend a public dinner.

He saw the husband and wife in the drawingroom and extended the invitation.

The wife immediately broke in: "My husband is the light of my life, therefore he must not go out at night!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Humorist

"Arthur, that gentleman down there appears to know us."

Strange Doings

The deep sea diver was hard at work on the ocean bottom.

Suddenly an urgent voice came over his telephone, which connected him with the boat above.

"Come up quickly," the voice said, "the captain tells me the boat is sinking."—Montreal Herald.

At His Expense

Jill: "Clarence told me that the local hospital was built entirely at his expense. Is it possible?

Jack: "Well, his uncle cut him off with a shilling and left the rest of his money to build the hospital."

How to Sell Your Manuscripts

Invite the editors to dinner.

Obtain and submit letters of introduction from persons famous in the literary world.

Submit two articles at a time, one poorly written so the other will benefit by contrast.

If in business buy a half page advertisement in the publication.

Mention the poetry award you received back in high school.

State that you are in dire financial straits.

But for best results—write something good.

Proof

Miss Valera D——, a sister of the plaintiff, said she was seated in the back of the car and was driving.—Irish Paper.

'Twas ever thus.—Humorist.

The Reason

Daughter: "Do you object to Willie because he stays so late?"

Father: "Not so much that. But why should he take the morning paper when he goes?"

Hey! He's In Again!

"I went to cooking school."

"You did, eh? And did you graduate with honors?"

"I should say so—with frying crullers!"

Strict Attention

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"

Robert: "No, sir: I'm listening to you."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Quotation for Today

WHATEVER makes men happier makes them better. — GOLDSMITH.

Jest a Minute

"Oh, come, come, Wilfred, are you absolutely sure that's a mirage?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Permission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Orpington, Kent, Eng.

A woman who loved children was in the habit of letting a few daisies grow on her lawn, for she well knew the delight little folks have in picking flowers; and her little friends knew that they might pick as many as they liked when invited into her garden.

One day, however, when sitting near her window sewing, the woman heard the click of the garden gate; and lifting her eyes she saw a small figure steal quietly into the garden, and bend beneath the window where that morning she had noticed a very fine crop of the little white flowers. She waited, expecting the usual knock on the door, but it did not come; and soon the little figure tip-toed out with a small bunch of daisies held carefully in her hand.

The woman rested content in the fact that a child of the Father, even though but a baby of three summers, could not be tempted away from the vision of what was good and right.

In a very short while the gate again clicked, and the little child came in. This time she came straight up to the door and knocked.

On opening it the woman saw a pair of wistful brown eyes raised to hers, while one little hand was held close behind her, hiding the daisies from view.

A loving smile and an encouraging word or two soon helped the little girl to tell of what she had done; and then followed a merry time together in the freedom of an understanding love.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanut Pitch

Each player is given an ordinary table knife. On the table are placed four small pans or bowls. About 10 or 12 feet from the table, place a pile of peanuts on the floor. The object is to see how many peanuts each person can lift from the floor with the knife (being careful not to touch them with the fingers), carry them over to the table, then pitch them into one of the pans—which have been numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Each player is assigned a pan and must pitch his peanuts into his own pan. Should he become confused and put them into another pan, the count goes to that pan. The player pitching the greatest number of peanuts into his pan is the winner.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Some information about a high statue is contained in today's cryptic message:

ABC DEFHCGA IFJKLC

GAEAMC NK ABC OJFDP NG ABC

ONKHCP GAEAMC JR *BETAJFU,

KCEP, *AMFNK, *CKHDEKP,

OBNTB NG GNVAU RCCA NK

BCNHBA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Island Republic known as the "Pearl of the Antilles" —— add the number of letters in the name of its capital city ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the chief crop of the island ——; multiply by the total of the digits in the year in which the island was discovered by Columbus ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the second city in size on the island ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Two different 10-letter words can be formed from the 10 letters given below. Use all 10 letters in each word:

C D E I I N O R S T

Something to Be Avoided

My first sounds like a name for a hotel.

My second is something that gardeners do.

My third is another name for a country.

My whole is something to be avoided.

Tiny Words

Well, this should be easy. How long will it take you? Time yourself and see how long it will take to match the letters given in order to form two-letter words as indicated by the example checked. Ready? Go!

1	O	E	
2	E	E	
3	O	O	✓
4	O	E	
5	E	F	
6	O	T	
7	A	O	
8	O	E	
9	E	O	
10	O	E	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Stewart-Warnerite: Then there is the farmer who used his benefit check for plowing up cotton to send his son to an agricultural college to learn how to raise more cotton.

Punch: Our idea of a labor-saving expert is one who always waits to make up a four before passing through a revolving door.

St. Louis Star-Times: "But how am I to know when the 'right girl' comes along?" asks a youth. That's easy, son—easy. She'll tell you.

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Keep Cool

It was in very truth a warm day for a walk. It was almost too warm to lay eggs and some of Farmer Ben's hens had made that an excuse to themselves. But Emmaline and Susabet knew that they each owed Farmer Ben an egg a day, so each had laid him a nice egg at the usual time and then waited at the henyard gate for Farmer Ben to let them out to travel about and see what was going on in the wide, wide world.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It's rather warm to walk.
What say you to a shady place
Where we may sit and talk?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Your thought seems good to me,
Provided we can find a place
With something for to see."

Farmer Ben showed he thought it a warm day himself. When he had

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Emmaline and Susabet Stood and Watched

come to let them out he had on his Palm Beach overalls and his Panama straw hat and carried a sunshade over his head and fanned himself with a palm leaf fan.

"Warmish day, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben, opening the gate.

"Cluck! Cluck!" said Emmaline and Susabet.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Do you recall that dim
Sequestered pool where children go
These warmish days to swim?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I do indeed, my dear.
Now you recall it to my mind.
We've not been there this year."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"We'll find them there I guess,
Those children splashing in the pool
In suitable undress."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"We'd better walk quite slow
And take advantage of the shade
Where trees and bushes grow."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Not skurry here and there.
The way more thoughtless hens would do
When out to take the air."

So Emmaline and Susabet walked quietly, keeping in the shade and not suddenly dashing this way and that way as anybody who has seen a hen knows that most hens do when they are going about.

Nobody seems to know why they do it, but with most hens when you see them going in one direction the first thing you know they have changed their minds and are hurrying in some other direction. Emmaline and Susabet walked that way themselves in cool weather, but they were too sensible to do it when the weather was warm enough for Farmer Ben to wear his Palm Beach overalls and carry a sunshade.

When they reached the sequestered pool they chose a comfortable place and stood to watch ten or a dozen little boys diving in and climbing out and diving in again and swimming about in the pool.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"What fun they seem to get!
I think I'd like to do it too
If water wasn't wet."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I marvel—sakes alive!—
The way into so wet a place
Those little fellows dive!"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I marvel too. But then,
You see a little boy, my dear,
Is not a little hen."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If they were hens like us
Before they dived into a pool
They'd make an awful fuss."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In the Forest*

By LE PELLEY

CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST!! WE HEARD SKIDMORE BARKING IN THE WOODS— WILL YOU COME WITH US?
ARE YOU SURE IT WAS SKIDMORE?
YES— HE GIVES A FUNNY "WERF" ONCE IN AWHILE
IT WAS OFF IN THERE SOMEWHERE
I DON'T HEAR IT NOW!
MAYBE YOU IMAGINED IT!
LOOK! WE'RE ON THE RIGHT TRAIL! HERE IS MARMADUKE'S HANDKERCHIEF!!!!
WE PROBABLY COULD WAIT RIGHT HERE UNTIL HE CAME BACK AFTER IT— HE NEVER GOES OUT WITHOUT ONE! NOT EVEN IN THE WOODS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Difference*

By CARMACK

Today Sponge meowed and said she didn't see why it was I seemed to enjoy getting soaked under the lawn sprinkler and then made such a fuss when I had to have a bath—
"That's easily explained," I wiggled. "If water gets into my ears when I'm under the sprinkler I just give myself a good shake—
And nobody says a word about it.
"What's more," I said, "if I get chilly I can gallop around and get warm again, which is just what I'm going to do right now"—
And off I went—

Daily Anecdote

No Idleness

David Porter was kidnaped in early boyhood and subjected to virtual slavery, finally becoming a chimney-sweeper in Yorkshire, England. But he was a boy of great energy, tact, and perseverance, and at the age of eighteen was able to set himself up in a small business.

When wealth came, Porter did not forget the abject conditions in the world of chimney-sweepers, but freely employed both his money and his influence to better their situation.

When asked the secret of his success, Porter answered, "I have succeeded by never having an idle hour or an idle guinea."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The largest bronze statue in the world is the winged statue of Victory near Turin, England, which is sixty not in height.

Factual Figuring: 4 (Cuba) plus 9 (Havana) minus 9 (sugar) times 15 (1492) divided by 9 (Santiago) equals 10.

Letter Juggling: Direction, Direction.

Something to be Avoided: In-dig-nation.

Tiny Words: GO, NO, OF, SO, BE, OH, AM, DO, BY, OK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Fable for Runners

ONCE upon a time there was a wise king who wished to find among all his people the wisest man to be his counselor. So the king called his best runners, had them dressed in the ordinary everyday clothes of the people, and ordered them to run together through the streets, hailing all onlookers and bidding them join in the run. But the runners came back weary at evening, and the king inquired:

"Did none join you?"

And they said: "Only a few young men."

The king asked: "How did you invite the people to run?"

"We told them to run for sport."

The king was silent a moment, then he said:

"Tell them to run for fear, tell them that peoples in all other kingdoms are running for fear, and that only those who win the race will be safe."

The next evening the runners returned jubilant.

"Nearly everybody ran with us for fear, and ran with all his might to exceed the speed at which we told them other peoples were running."

"Nearly everyone?" queried the king.

"Yes, there was one man who would not run."

"And why not?"

"He said, 'I will not run until you tell me what you are running away from.'"

"And you told him—"

"That we were running away from the same thing that all other peoples were running away from."

"And then—" urged the king.

"He asked where we were going. And we said we nor no one else could say, but that we must run faster and faster to keep up with all the other peoples who were running because only those well in front of the race would be safe."

"And still he would not run?"

"No. This time he said he would not run until he knew where we were going."

So the king said: "Send him to me. But first see that he is provided with the second finest of all my robes, with servants and with a bodyguard. He is the wisest man in all my kingdom. Would that entire nations were like him."

(A headline in a New York paper for Aug. 5, 1937, reads: "Navy Will Ask Funds In 1939 For 4 Warships—2 battleships and 2 cruisers sought under policy of matching world pace.")

Good News From the South

A GRATIFYING report comes from the Southern States Industrial Council at Nashville, Tenn. Its research department, after a South-wide inquiry based on the month of April, gives out the following figures:

The South's average wage, in all industries, is 46.3 cents an hour.

The average work week is 40.4 hours.

The differential in wages has decreased from 33.6 per cent in 1933 to 24.5 per cent in April, 1937. The average wage rate has increased 46.5 per cent since 1933, compared with an increase of 29 per cent for the country as a whole.

In cotton textiles, the average wage rate for April was 39.3, as compared with 39 cents in March for the country as a whole. The latter figure coincides with that of the Standard Statistics Company, as recently published in this newspaper, which showed a 71.8 per cent rise in the cotton goods wage rate since 1933.

If the report be wholly accurate, the situation of the southern worker, from the wage standpoint, is remarkably improved.

Pitman and Press

THE triennial meeting of the International Shorthand Congress, recently held in London, was of particular interest in that it celebrated the centenary of the Pitman system. The simple abbreviation of the written word as shown, for example, in Roman inscriptions, is of course as old as writing itself; and nearly as ancient must be the use, for the same purpose, of symbols that were not of the regular alphabet.

But the latter method was seldom very widespread, and was often more of a cipher, and employed as such—as it was by Pepys—than a time-saving device. Isaac Pitman's invention allowed a degree of speed beyond any that had previously been attained, and it had the great advantage of being comparatively easy to master.

The combination of these two qualities made it of immense value to journalism. Verbatim records of speeches, which were also accurate, remained no longer journalistic gems as rare as "captain jewels in the carcanet"; and impressions could be registered almost as they occurred, or at least could be substantiated by a far greater number of notes made on the spot. The journalist was not so often compelled to write out of "emotion recollected in tranquillity," which is a method conducing more to artistic achievement than to accuracy.

As the first man greatly to facilitate the task of the recording human, Pitman's name must be placed on the list of public benefactors.

America Keeps the Cup

ANOTHER challenger for the America's Cup is headed home without it. What many a hopeful Englishman regarded as his country's brightest prospects for retrieving the historic trophy have gone aglimmering in the wake of the fastest boat that has yet defended the cup. Ranger's four straight triumphs over Endeavour II mark the sixteenth consecutive time an American yacht has led her rival a futile stern chase for the cup the schooner America captured at Cowes eighty-six years ago.

Long after the shouting and the tumult die and the captains and the crowds depart, the remarkable showing of Harold S. Vanderbilt's sloop will be remembered. The fact that Ranger covered the thirty-mile course in record time to clew down the match emphasizes the amazing consistency with which naval architects continue to produce still faster boats within fixed limits of length and sail area. Steady improvement in the building and sailing of fast yachts has marked America's Cup racing ever since the rule-of-thumb genius of George Steers, designer of America, gave way to the engineering methods of Cary Smith, who stopped designing big passenger steamers long enough to turn out his famous iron pot, the Mischief, redoubtable defender in the 'seventies.

The transition on the spectacular side of this premier sailing classic has likewise been as great. The blue water pageant just staged off Newport offers a dramatic contrast to America's Cup racing in the days when Lieutenant Henn of the Royal Navy was cruising to Bermuda with his family in the Galatea. They even had their piano aboard, filed a leisurely challenge for the cup, and went down to defeat in a match off Sandy Hook. The series just ended was no such half-hearted encounter, for all the one-sidedness of Ranger's romp away from Endeavour II.

It is unfortunate Skipper Sopwith did not get his boat going sooner in the series. But admirers of the English craft should derive some satisfaction from the challenger's vastly improved showing in the fourth and final race. Ranger had to fly like the witch that she is to turn aside the gallant bid of the Royal Yacht Squadron's lovely blue boat.

Mr. Sopwith's spectacular comeback was all the more remarkable because of the apparent hopelessness of his cause. Courage and good sportsmanship are qualities which naturally appeal to people everywhere. And probably that is why people on both sides of the Atlantic heartily share in the hope that England's defeated challenger for the America's Cup will keep on endeavouring to win that long-cherished prize.

Mediation Shows Its Usefulness

IT MAKES a great deal of difference just when public interest takes a hand in labor disputes. This is illustrated in the announcement and quiet acceptance of the settlement negotiated by the National Mediation Board, popularly known as the Railway Labor Board, between all the principal railroads of the United States and the fourteen unions of their non-operating employees. The agreement gives the workers a wage increase of 5 cents an hour instead of the 20 cents which they asked. This settlement does not, of course, include the operating employees, who now are demanding a 20 per cent increase in wages.

The public all too often takes no notice of simmering industrial unrest until it breaks out in strikes that interrupt the smooth tenor of living and compel attention. Then after tempers have become inflamed and prideful, extreme positions taken, the public tries to step in through some representative as a conciliator. This, of course, is better than nothing, and often resulted in gratifying settlements.

But how much better it is if the public will learn the lesson of past outbreaks and be forearmed for the future. The Railway Labor Act, with its provision for a whole series of mediations depending on the necessities of the case, is a provision of this sort, a provision for applying the public interest and an impartial point of view to disagreements before they get out of hand. The United States conciliation service in the Department of Labor for all types of employment is useful in this direction, but it needs to be extended.

The exertion of a dispassionate public influence on the keeping of labor peace in time to be preventive rather than solely curative depends in considerable degree on the acceptance of such mediatory machinery by management and labor in prior agreements. This acceptance in turn requires complete confidence in the disinterestedness and fairness of the official point of view. Considering the interdependence that is so characteristic of modern economic life, the public should rightfully take a constructive interest in the extension of peaceful methods into many industries for the adjustment of labor relations as in the railway industry.

Before the Revolution

Book News of the Day

THE long-established dictum of history that the first armed resistance to Britain in the American colonies occurred with the fighting along the roads of Menotomy, Lexington, and Concord on April 19 of 1775 is denied by Neil H. Swanson, in THE FIRST REBEL, his story of James Smith and the Pennsylvania uprising of 1765 (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3). In the spring of that year, settlers in the Conococheague valley on the Pennsylvania-Maryland frontier fired on British regulars and forced them to retreat. That skirmish, its prelude and its aftermath, and the life history of James Smith are included in Mr. Swanson's book.

The original source of the trouble was the conviction among the people of the frontier settlements that the provincial and British authorities were not giving them adequate protection against Indians. The immediate cause was the resentment of the inhabitants, living ever in the shadow of sudden attack, that English traders were permitted to sell firearms and firewater to the Indians, thus furnishing the incentive to war and the means for it.

Smith called together a band of the valley farmers and artisans, dressed them like Indians, blackened their faces, and taught them to fight in the Indian fashion. In this way, Smith's "Black Boys" helped to bring temporary security to the Conococheague, while Colonel Bouquet's regulars, belatedly sent to western Pennsylvania, won a truce with the foe by more spectacular warfare.

Immediately the traders seized upon the lull as an opportunity for renewing their business; and, when goods arrived at Fort Loudon bound west, Lieutenant Grant gave permission to pass. Enraged at seeing their work undone, Smith and the Black Boys gathered again, held up a pack train, shot the horses, and intimidated the drivers. Grant sent out a patrol from the fort to punish the miscreants, who resisted, fired on the royal troops, and won a victory. The trouble lasted about four years. Mr. Swanson calls it the first armed uprising in America against the King's soldiers. It was not rebellion, in the deep-rooted sense, which came ten years later, built up by Samuel Adams and the committees of correspondence; but was rather an attempt on the part of a few settlers to take the surest way of protecting themselves.

Smith was tried for murder and acquitted by a jury of farmers. After that he explored the Tennessee region, crossed the mountains to Carolina, got home to Conococheague, offered to raise a corps of Black Boys for General Washington and was refused, migrated to Kentucky, and spent some time writing his memoirs and waging a battle of words with the Shakers. A man of action, he is dealt with heartily and vigorously by Mr. Swanson.

W. K. R.

The Last Hundred Miles Are the Hardest

Paging Mont Blanc

Critic's Holiday

GENEVA, SWITZ.

GET a room, we were told, at the Richemond, with a balcony overlooking the Lake of Geneva and facing Mont Blanc. So we ordered one like that. From imagination and from post cards we pictured a glacier-topped peak rising from the opposite shore and dominating lake and city.

When we arrived the directeur ushered us ceremoniously to our quarters. There was the lake, and across it a mountain sure enough, but bare—no snow.

"Is that Mont Blanc?" I asked. "Oh, no, Monsieur," said the directeur, "that is the Grand Salève, and beside it the Petit Salève. To the left of that there is Mont Blanc, but alas, Monsieur, one cannot see it today because of the haze. However, the haze is for us a good sign; it means good weather. Later, perhaps, you will see Mont Blanc."

We've been here two days now. Every few minutes, from our balcony, from the street or from a bus, we strain our eyes looking where Mont Blanc should be. Always the haze thwarts us. Once in a while, we can discern dimly the outline of a great mountain in the distance, shaped like a dish of ice cream; but only an outline.

* * *

On the way to the League of Nations Palace the guide, pointing across the lake, said: "Right over there is Mont Blanc. On a clear day you can see it. Today, alas, you cannot, because of the haze. But for us the haze is a good sign; it means fair weather."

"On how many days in the year," I asked him, "can one actually see Mont Blanc?" "Oh, on nearly every day in the summer," he assured me. "But today, alas, there is the haze."

In California the sun always shines and in Geneva you can always see Mont Blanc, except perhaps on the days you are there, when there is rain or a haze.

Fortunately, Mont Blanc is not all there is to see in Geneva, home of the League, of the Reformation and of Jean Jacques Rousseau. The city itself is delightful. Its placid pleasures were not dimmed for us even by the fact that on the day we arrived, with a purse full of French currency, the French franc was at its lowest point in twelve years. I don't understand much about money exchange anyway, but I know the bankers and the travel agents do, so I take what they give me. So long as one eats, why bother about exchanges?

Geneva is, I suppose, the only city in the world where under your eyes a lake turns into a river, or where two rivers join, forming a stream blue on one side and yellow on the other. If you must have facts, the Rhone runs through the Lake of Geneva and emerges again as a river just under the Pont du Mont Blanc. And where the Rhone joins the Arve their odd color scheme is due to the fact that whereas the Arve has come straight from a glacier and is full of sediment, the Rhone has been thoroughly laundered during its course through the lake.

These things you may well believe, because they are known both to geographers and to travelers. My next tall story I don't expect you to believe, although it's true. It concerns the trained gulls of Lake Geneva.

* * *

We took the boat trip around the Petit Lac. The boat, like all boats, was followed by gulls. We thought nothing of that until a Swiss fellow-passenger, having finished reading Le Travail, carried a paper bag to the rail and began tossing bits of bread into the air. Suddenly we awoke to the fact that the gulls were catching the bread on the wing, precisely like an outfielder in a baseball game. The pop flies and the line drives they frequently missed because they had not time to get under them. But the long, high flies they brought down every time, after beautiful timing and ground-covering.

Apart from the big league gulls, the Petit Lac is not exciting. Only for the occasional chateaux and little chalets, you might be on Lake Winnepesaukee.

I came to Geneva with two commissions. One was to get a photograph of the Reformation Memorial. That was easy. The other was to get an ivory penholder, like one that was bought here many years ago. It was like trying in America to buy an object similar to one you have liked. "I'm sorry, Monsieur, we have ivory flowers, ivory paper cutters, ivory necklaces, but no ivory penholders; alas, one does not make them any longer."

If I see Mont Blanc I'll let you know.

L. A. SLOCUM

Can We Plan Our Futures?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been very much interested in the articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor analyzing the report on "The Technological Trends and the National Policy, etc." One article in a recent edition is headed: "Effect of Inventions on the United States. Need for Careful Planning Shown by Past Experiences."

The whole article discusses the influence of the telephone, automobile, movies, airplane, radio, etc., in retrospect. Effective planning, or intelligent planning if you will, must be based on foresight and not on hindsight. The reason why there was no planning with reference to the six outstanding inventions mentioned is that there was no single individual nor any group of individuals who had the foresight or prophetic vision to see the effect of these inventions upon the economic and social life of the people.

Next to the last paragraph of the article are these words:

> If the legislators, governors, and presidents since the beginning of the century could have foreseen the development of these six great industries and could have anticipated their influence on society and the changes precipitated, they would have been in a much better position for directing the policies of the state.

Which reminds one of the adage, "If the dog could have run faster, he would have caught the rabbit." The proper conclusion of the discussion is not that planning is necessary, but that planning for the future is impossible. No group of men have the prescience and omniscience necessary for social planning.

The whole thing reminds one of the well-known colloquy between Michael Faraday and Gladstone. When Michael Faraday, without the slightest hint as to what the consequence would be, placed together two electric conductors, he discovered electromagnetic induction. Gladstone is reported to have asked him of what value is this, to which Faraday replied: "Some day you will tax it." Last year the industry based upon Faraday's invention paid approximately $274,000,000 in taxes in the United States alone.

The report on "Technological Trends and the National Policy" also contains the statement that 900 patents have been issued on cotton pickers, and yet not a single one has proved practical. Nevertheless, the committee of experts seems to think that it is correct to conclude that some governing body must plan against the time a cotton picker will be perfected. Perhaps a cotton picker will be perfected, but if so, it will not immediately displace labor, as no invention in the past has.

Throughout the report over and over again we find the terms technological unemployment. Perhaps there is no industry that is more mechanized than the printing industry. When the linotype machine was invented, typesetters were displaced, but today there is much more employment and there has been a greater increase in employment in the printing industry than in many less mechanized industries. Furthermore, if reports of the National Industrial Conference Board are to be relied upon, "Industries which advanced most rapidly along technological lines drew most heavily on the labor supply, while industries which were mechanized more slowly, absorbed smaller portions of the available working force." So it would seem that in retrospect the report of the committee is very interesting, but in prospect no absolute conclusion is possible as to its value.

C. M. JANSKY.

Madison, Wis.

Tennis for Today's Youths

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sports, as the general public has come to think of them, center more or less around cricket, baseball and football, but with the beginning of the Davis Cup series in England and the professional tours of Fred Perry and Ellsworth Vines is brought to the fore—tennis.

Tennis, as it was revised in 1874 by Major Wingfield, was dubbed "Sphairistike"—just why no one seems to know. But "Sticky" as it was called by those in a hurry, proved to be more of a sport to the fair young blades and pretty lassies of the late 1800's than did croquet. So tennis was handed down to the 1900 generation with all the earmarks of being a gentleman's game—but that was before the entry of the fair sex.

In the present-day tournaments, with the exception of the Davis Cup, which has continued to be strictly a men's affair, are to be found the division known in the past—past in capital letters—as the weaker sex. And, one might add, they have improved until there is little doubt that the girl of today could score a win over the best in the men's division of just a score of years ago.

But all this leads us to the fact that the youth of today is clamoring for a means to enter into friendly competition, just as the business man of today asserts that "competition is the spice of life."

So it is that Chicago, in its four-year plan to further playground tennis by supplying both the facilities and a guiding hand in the form of expert coaches, has taken a step forward in helping young boys and girls to find a good clean mode of entertainment and so turn the energy of youth into channels that build for good citizenship.

D. M. H.

Boston, Mass.

Flight Records

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you have a special feature, "British Air Men Urged to Attack Flight Records." This feature contains two misstatements. The height record is not held by Italy, but by England. A ceiling of 53,937 feet was reached by a Royal Air Force pilot some weeks ago. This is nearly 3000 feet better than the Italian record which you quote.

The distance record is not held by France, but by Russia. Three Russian pilots completed a flight of 6700 miles from Moscow to California some 48 hours before the appearance of your issue of July 15 just quoted. This beats the French record of 5656 miles by more than 1000 miles.

A well-known French expert has pronounced the latest machines of the British designers as being 12½ per cent more efficient aerodynamically than anything produced anywhere else. This seems to be borne out by the new height record above noted and also by the performance of the British flying boat which made such fast passages both east and west across the Atlantic.

Toronto, Can. PHILIP BELLOWS

The Wide Horizon

Middle Road Out for Spain?

By R. A. Calvert

HENDAYE, FRANCE

NUMEROUS Spaniards with whom I have recently talked are expressing hopes that Spain will come out of this war by finding a middle road. It is not thought by Government supporters that even if Valencia should win, the outcome will be Communism for Spain. Nor do those who anticipate a victory for Gen. Francisco Franco envisage pure Fascism for the country.

Everywhere Spaniards are divided into three main groups: anti-Fascists, anti-Communists and those who consider themselves neutrals. If anything the neutrals are in a more acute position than the others because they are between two fires, disapproving as they do of the methods employed by the other sides.

These neutral Spaniards have a sane and sound view of the position of their compatriots. They see how Communist propaganda has prejudiced the Government cause, though neither President Manuel Azaña nor his present ministers contemplate establishing a Communistic state.

But at the same time, the stigma of Fascism and all it is supposed to imply keeps millions in Spain in apprehension of an insurgent triumph.

Neutrals say wrong beliefs concerning the motives and the objectives of both sides are hypnotizing the whole people. One well-known Madrid man assured me that a heart-to-heart talk, were it possible, between Spaniards of opposite sides would do more to establish peace than big victories.

As in the rest of Europe, fear transmuted into hatred has turned would-be defenders into potential attackers. Propaganda is largely to blame for the great bitterness in which the civil war is being fought in Spain and discussed in the rest of Europe.

In its endeavors to maintain peace in Europe, Great Britain has incurred the malevolence of both sides in Spain. I have letters from Valencia stating emphatically that Great Britain's attitude has aroused the most bitter criticism there. As to General Franco's opinion, General Queipo de Llano has not minced matters in radio talks from Seville.

The deadlock in the international situation is now causing General Franco a great deal of concern. He claims that as soon as he can take Santander he will be freed from the Basque problem. He contends that he took Bilbao without much needless slaughter, much to the surprise and relief of Basque provinces. There is talk of Basque children who took refuge in England and France already being returned to their homesteads. Tension throughout their country has been greatly relieved. Similarly, tension has greatly diminished in the territory under the control of the Valencia Government. The situation has changed considerably since the retirement of Señor Largo Caballero, one of the chief instigators of class hatred.

Propaganda has now diminished and Barcelona is gradually readjusting its daily life to a better state of affairs.

By its decrees the new government has shown that it dissociates itself from any savage horror. Diplomats with whom I have spoken have assured me that if the Government under Dr. Juan Negrin had been in power in June, 1936, there would have been no civil war.

General Franco's position is that he has two mighty tasks before him: one to take Madrid and Valencia and the other to rid himself of Signor Benito Mussolini. It is possible the latter will be the greater of the two problems. This is also the problem of France and Great Britain and one which is their anxiety at the present moment. By allowing shiploads of iron ore to continue to England, General Franco seems to have paved the way for a closer understanding with Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador at Hendaye.

As Sir Henry has refused to give the General a title implying recognition of his position as head of the Nationalist Government, feeling has been acute. It is claimed that if belligerent rights are recognized, communication will lead to a better understanding.

An American woman whose child was spending her vacation with friends in territory under the control of General Franco, had the greatest difficulty in getting in touch with her because of the refusal of the General to take notice of a letter addressed to him by an Ambassador merely as General Franco. The General sent the letter back to the diplomat who had thus addressed him declaring it was an insult. The American woman was forced to use other means to recover her child, which she succeeded in doing.

Mirror of World Opinion

Spain's One Way Out

THE hour is too grave, for Spain and for Europe, to stop at persons . . . the real Spain will not be committed to a victory which—whoever wins—will be a foreign victory. And so—whoever wins—Spain is defeated.

Let the leaders on both sides forgive me it, as a fellow Spaniard, by no means wiser than they are, but who has over them the bitter advantage of exile and distance, I ask them to stand back in the solitude of their conscience, away from the fire and smoke of material and moral war: they will then realize that there is only one way for Spain to win this war—and that is precisely through a peace by reconciliation.—*Salvador de Madariaga, in an appeal to both sets of Spanish belligerents.*